

# Herald Tribune

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## The Currency Takeoff That Hasn't Happened

### Dollar Sits Still, Despite Expectations That Rate Move Would Light Its Fuse

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If ever there was a morning for the dollar to break loose and strut its stuff, Wednesday was it.

At Merrill Lynch & Co.'s London office, just as an economist for the New York-based brokerage was briefing currency traders on the implications of Tuesday's small increase in short-term interest rates in the United States, news came that the Bundesbank had just taken an unexpectedly large bite out of short-term rates in Germany.

The combination of higher American rates and lower German rates should have added up to ideal news for the dollar. Instead, it fell into the vast London currency market — the world's largest — with a barely perceptible thud. In fact, the dollar was mostly lower at the close of New York trading on Wednesday. (Page 12)

"I still like the dollar and think that the next big move for it is up, but it is frustrating," said Gary Kaye, a senior currency trader at Merrill Lynch.

As Mr. Kaye, 28, stared forlornly into his computer screen Wednesday morning, he noted that in both Asia and London the currency was successfully shrugging off the double dose of good news.

As a result of what he called the dollar's "heaviness," its inability to take flight on even the best of news, Mr. Kaye confessed that he would probably seize upon any strengthening in the currency as an excuse to sell it.

And he's far from alone these days. The dull currency markets of the last several months — with their tiny rallies followed by tiny corrections — have in fact been formed by thousands of such decisions.

In the process, the currency traders who were the hot news of the financial markets last summer, when the European currency grid seemed to be crumbling to ruins, have faded into an unaccustomed — and unwelcome — obscurity.

It is on volatility, after all, that currency traders make money. In static markets like the present one, they worry about their bonuses — maybe even their jobs.

"Most traders are on the sidelines," said Bernd Bröker, 31-year-old head of foreign exchange trading. Gone are the days of late nights and weekends spent in the office furiously feeding orders into white-hot markets.

"The job has become more like a normal working day," he said. "I am in by 7 or 8, and out by 6 or 7 now."

At Merrill Lynch on Wednesday morning the firm's 12 currency traders grouped around two long tables liberally festooned with telephones and computer terminals had little to do. The news, not to mention the momentum, was elsewhere.

Their news screens told the story. A 5 percent overnight spike in the Hong Kong equity market, a rally in U.S. bonds and not a word about the largest and temporarily quietest market of them all — foreign exchange.

"In the last six months you couldn't really ask for much better figures from the U.S.," said Richard Woodworth, Merrill Lynch's 46-year-old currency and bond economist. "All that should be positive for the dollar, but it has not reacted in the way we had expected."

Even worse, the dollar is hardly the only all-but-immovable object in the markets these days. With the exception of the yen, which has swung unpredictably with every new utterance in the verbal trade war between Tokyo and Washington, all has been remarkably quiet. In search of excitement, bored traders have turned to such formerly untouchable exotic currencies as Polish zlotys and Czech crowns.

Neal MacKinnon, chief currency strategist for Citibank, the world's largest currency trader, dares to call it a calm before the storm. He predicts a rising Deutsche mark and a blowup in the European currency grid in reaction to better-than-expected economic growth in Germany. But to most ears, it still sounds like yesterday's news rather than tomorrow's.

These days some of the biggest rumors in the market are not of governments on the verge of capitulating to the relentless attacks of currency traders and abandoning the European currency grid. Instead they are of large losses among various funds and even banks that have bet massively and incoherently in the foreign exchange markets — chiefly on a rising dollar. Those rumors of bloody carapies in the market's

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## Families Reunite as Barriers Begin to Open Up in Sarajevo



A UN soldier awaiting word to open the gate and let Sarajevo citizens cross between the Muslim and Serbian sides of the city. Page 6.

## France Urges Its Nationals To Get Out Of Algeria

### Killings of 2 Frenchmen In Home Also Prompts Other Countries to Act

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

PARIS — The French government, troubled by the breakdown in civic order and escalating attacks on foreigners, implored its citizens Wednesday to leave Algeria after a French businessman and his son were stabbed to death inside their home in suburban Algiers.

The latest killings brought to 32 the number of foreigners killed in Algeria in the last six months. Most of the fatalities have occurred since Muslim extremists delivered an ultimatum in November warning foreigners to leave the country or face certain death.

[In Madrid, the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday advised all Spanish citizens in Algeria whose presence was not essential, including diplomats, to leave the country. Reuters reported.]

France has been reluctant to call for massive repatriation, fearing that an exodus of its nationals would provoke a panic and plunge the debt-ridden Algerian economy into deeper trouble. French help is considered vital to sustain the oil and gas industry that has kept its former colony afloat.

But the Foreign Ministry declared Wednesday that the slayings of Roger-Michel Drouaire, a partner in a private firm, and his son Pascal-Valéry, 24, "marked a new stage in the violence." In this context, it said, France "advises those of our nationals whose presence is not absolutely necessary to prepare to return to France."

[The Algerian government said Wednesday that it was planning to call up army reserves. The Associated Press reported.]

France maintains by far the largest foreign presence in Algeria, with 75,000 citizens, most of whom also have Algerian nationality. Diplomats estimate that two-thirds of the 8,000 French expatriates without family ties in Algeria have fled since last fall. The brutal nature of the latest slayings — the first to occur inside a foreigner's home — may drive many more back to their native country.

"We are shocked by the horror of these murders. The family was together at the time; the attackers killed the men and spared the women and children," Claude Pierre, a leader of the French community in Algiers, said on French radio.

The assault by five knife-wielding assassins came five days after the Armed Islamic Group, the most radical of the Muslim organizations and the one that has claimed responsibility for most of the killings, urged "an escalation in the execution of death sentences against all parties that are at war with Islam and support the authorities, especially journalists and foreigners."

More than 3,000 people have died in the two years of armed conflict between Muslim extremists and state security forces that erupted after Algeria's first multiparty elections were canceled when the Islamic Salvation Front appeared set to win a huge victory.

The Front was banned by court order and its main leaders, Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj, were given 12-year jail sentences. They were convicted of fomenting insurrection that posed a threat to national security after calling for a

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## Berlusconi Denounces Raid on His Party

International Herald Tribune

Members of Italy's elite Digos police service raided the Rome headquarters of Silvio Berlusconi's Forza Italia party on Wednesday in a move that the Milanese media tycoon denounced as a leftist plot to discredit him before the Italian general election this Sunday.

Mr. Berlusconi, who together with his Northern League and neofascist allies stands a good chance of electoral victory, immediately requested a meeting with President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

While the Italian president made plans to discuss the raid with the nation's top judges, Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi issued a statement expressing his "profound unease" to

the Ministry of Justice. "I urge everyone at this very delicate moment in our national life to avoid acts which may disrupt the electoral campaign," Mr. Ciampi said.

The raid took place just hours before the first nationally broadcast debate between Mr. Berlusconi and his main rival, Achille Occhetto, leader of the former Communists, the Democratic Party of the Left. The debate, taped early Wednesday evening, was expected to be supercharged with emotion as a result of the day's events.

The raid on Forza Italia headquarters was ordered by Maria Grazia Omboni, an obscure junior prosecutor in southern Calabria who is examining ties between Freemasons and crime.

The magistrate's reasons for the raid were not made clear, and the police appear to have taken away only a list of Forza Italia's candidates in the election.

Afterward, Mr. Berlusconi issued a statement, saying: "Such things have never happened before in our democracy. These things happen only in totalitarian countries."

Roberto Lasagna, a Senate candidate and Mr. Berlusconi's campaign manager, contended Wednesday that the day's events were "dramatic because they are part of an attempt at hijacking the electoral process."

Mr. Lasagna accused the former Communist Party of Italy of orchestrating the raid.

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## Consensus on Unlinking Rights and Trade Spreads to White House

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton intends to insist that China meet the administration's minimum demands on human rights before renewing its trade benefits in June, officials said Wednesday. But there is a consensus emerging that the United States should stop using trade each year as a lever to promote human rights in China.

Officials said there is a consensus within the administration's economic team, which is spreading to the White House and parts of the State Department, that the annual rite of threatening China with a withdrawal of its most-favored-nation status if it does not meet certain human rights conditions is an outmoded policy.

It is outmoded because, as the president has told aides and lawmakers in recent days, the last thing he wants to do is withdraw China's trade benefits, which would cost thou-

sands of American jobs and billions of dollars in contracts. It is also outmoded, other officials argue, because trade is now an important instrument for opening up Chinese society and revoking it would be destructive for both sides.

Finally, it is outmoded because American policy toward China is only effective if there is a united front, and that united front has broken down in recent years as more and more Americans do business in China and object to the economic gains being imperiled by making it a tool for pressing human rights concerns.

But administration officials say that to get to the point of devising a new policy for promoting human rights in China — one that would rely more on diplomatic and other means to pressure Beijing, instead of trade sanctions — the White House still has to get through this June's decision.

Last year the president signed an executive order — which

many in the administration now regret — stipulating the precise steps that China must take in order to win renewal of its trade benefits. The president has told lawmakers and aides that while he is prepared to bend some in order to maintain trade links with China, he is bound to fulfill the executive order, which means that China must meet certain minimum standards of behavior.

Therefore, the administration's China policy between now and June is to redouble efforts to persuade Beijing to give the administration at least the bare minimum the president needs to be able to certify to Congress that the terms of the executive order have been met.

At the same time, though, some members of the administration are already beginning to consider the outlines of a new policy toward China that will no longer involve using the threat of withdrawing trade benefits as a lever to promote human rights there.

This approach emerged after weeks of bureaucratic warfare over China policy, which pitted the State Department against Mr. Clinton's economic policymakers.

The economic team was distressed at what they believed was an overly confrontational approach adopted by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on his recent visit to Beijing.

The secretary, for his part, was said by aides to feel that he was being totally undercut by members of the economic team, who were advocating a lower-key approach.

Mr. Christopher asked that President Clinton issue a public statement reaffirming his commitment to the executive order and the general approach to China being carried out by the secretary of state.

Mr. Clinton is expected to do so at a news conference Thursday.

## Global Economy Faces the Global Dump

By Steve Coll

Washington Post Service

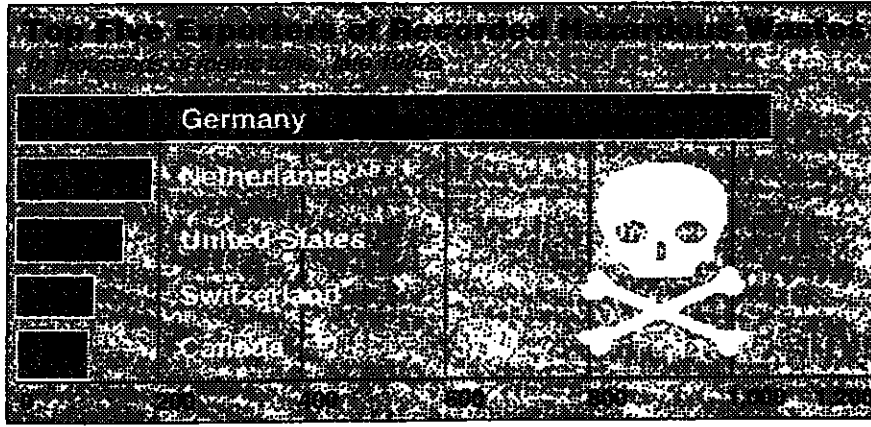
LUBIESZYN, Poland — They are soldiers on a new border, in a reborn country, on a transformed continent. Beneath slate skies and stinging rain, they stride out in Cold War-era olive uniforms to the mapmakers' line dividing Germany from Poland.

Cleanup companies in Hong Kong face a bottomless market. Page 15.

land. The soldiers are Polish patriots, and they are searching for a new enemy. The enemy is garbage — waste resources, as some economists prefer — and it is formidable.

"Gentlemen, we don't need this," Lieutenant Dariusz Kaczynski has lately lectured his men to stir their vigilance. "We have our own garbage and should deal with it here only. You should open your eyes."

If they do, they will see dazzling commerce. Half a million trucks cross these roads along the Baltic Sea each month, emissaries of the \$27 billion in annual trade now roaring between Germany and Eastern Europe. Since the Iron Curtain's fall in 1989, the former East bloc,



Source: OECD, The Washington Post

which then held just under a quarter of the globe's estimated productive wealth, has opened fully to cross-border trade for the first time in a half-century.

But hidden among the trucks crossing into Eastern Europe are private traders in a distasteful Western export: hundreds of thousands of tons of wastes that Westerners find too expensive or too inconvenient to dispose of themselves.

Hazardous smelting dust, sludge, rubble, bloody hospital syringes, amputated limbs, and other waste.

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## Rebukes for Malaysia Over 'Schindler's List'

### One Official Wants Ban Reconsidered

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad of Malaysia was accused Wednesday of "long-standing anti-Semitism" following a decision to ban the Oscar-winning Holocaust film "Schindler's List" on the grounds that it was Jewish propaganda.

Appearing to defend the decision by the censorship board, Mr. Mahatir said that Malaysia had the right to ban any movie. "There's no need to protest," he said.

But the prime minister's deputy, Anwar Ibrahim, said that the board's reported reasons for rejecting the film were unacceptable and that he was sure the cabinet would review the ban.

"Personally, I would like to see the movie here," he said.

In condemning Malaysia's ban, the Simon Wiesenthal Center said in Los Angeles: "We are saddened but not surprised by this deplorable decision, which is in keeping with the long-standing anti-Semitism expressed by the prime minister of the country." The organization, which tracks down Nazi war criminals, was founded by Simon Wiesenthal.

According to a translation of a letter from the Malaysian censors — provided by the London-based international marketing consultant for Steven Spielberg, the American who directed "Schindler's List" — the film was propaganda that showed the Jewish victims as "stout-hearted" and "intelligent" while depicting the Nazis as brutal and cruel.

The story reflected the "virtues of a certain race only," the letter said. "It seems the illustration is propaganda with the purpose of asking for sympathy, as well as to tarnish the other race."

But the deputy prime minister characterized the Nazis as "brutal and cruel," and

said that those who had suffered under them, "be it Jews or non-Jews, were victims and all sympathies should be with them."

Analysis said that if the Malaysian cabinet failed to repudiate the censor's reasoning, it would prompt many countries to conclude that Malaysia adopted double standards in its attitude to Jews and non-Jews. Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, although the country's constitution guarantees freedom of worship.

Mr. Mahatir, who as home minister is directly in charge of the censorship board, denied he was anti-Semitic. In a local television interview, he said that what he opposed was "Zionist expansion" and "the conquest of Arab territories by Zionists."

Malaysia has no diplomatic ties with Israel and is a strong supporter of Palestinian self-rule in the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank. Mr. Mahatir frequently censures Western nations for having failed to support Muslims in Palestine and Bosnia.

The decision by Malaysia to ban the film also drew a rebuke from an Australian Jewish organization. Colin Rubenstein, editorial chairman for Australian Israel Publications, said the ban showed "deep insensitivity, if not antipathy, toward Jews."

In 1984, a New York Philharmonic tour to Malaysia was canceled because the orchestra planned to perform a piece written by Ernest Bloch, a Jewish composer.

The censors also objected to scenes of "cruelty, brutality and inhuman torturing and killing," and said they would require 25 cuts to the film.

The film's local distributors said that Mr. Spielberg had given instructions to withdraw the film if the Malaysian authorities wanted parts of it censored.

The film won seven Oscars, including those for best picture and best director, at the Academy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles on Monday.

## Magic and the Lakers: Same Team, Different Role

The Associated Press

INGLEWOOD, California — Magic Johnson returned to the National Basketball Association on Wednesday, this time as coach of the struggling Los Angeles Lakers, the team he took to five championships before retiring with the virus that causes AIDS.

"Earvin Johnson will be the Lakers' coach for the remainder of the season," the team's general manager, Jerry West, said at a news conference.

"Oh, man. Well, I'm happy to be back for however long it is going to be," Johnson said. "I don't need any medical advice," he said. "I'm healthy and ready to go."

"I'm great. If something was wrong I wouldn't be doing this."

"This is not even close to playing basketball," he said. "It's a different type of energy. Playing basketball, to me, is more stressful than coaching."

Addressing whether he would return as a player, Johnson said, "I'm retired. Let's leave it at that."

Johnson, one of the most popular players in the history of the league, will try to revive a

franchise that very likely will miss the playoffs for the first time since 1975-76.

With 18 games remaining, the Lakers trail Denver by 3½ games for the final Western Conference playoff spot.

The Lakers' arena, the Forum, was a hopping place while Johnson was helping the team to eight of 10 NBA finals in the 1980s. Sold-out games were the norm, and celebrities such as Jack Nicholson and Dyan Cannon were often on hand.

But that all changed after Johnson stepped down on Nov. 7, 1991, announcing he had tested positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS. The Lakers average home attendance was 17,505 that season, but dropped to 15,455 in 1992-93 and is only 12,815 this season.

The Lakers have sold out the 17,505-seat Forum only twice this year — on opening day

and in a recent game against Shaquille O'Neal and the Orlando Magic.

Johnson, 34, replaces Randy Pfund, who earlier this month signed a one-year contract extension with the team through the 1995-96 season.

Johnson's first game as coach will come Sunday night at home against the Milwaukee Bucks. Assistant Bill Bertka will coach the Lakers the next two games.

Rumors have circulated periodically since Johnson retired that he might return to coach the Lakers. He recently has been touring worldwide with his own basketball team.

After his retirement, Johnson made a brief comeback, playing with the U.S. Olympic team in the 1992 Barcelona Summer Games and in

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### Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	0.35 C
Cyprus	0.100 C	Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oman	1.000 Rials
Greece	0.085	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Great Britain	0.85	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
Egypt	E.P. 5000	South Africa	R 6
Jordan	J.D. 150	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Kenya	K.S.H. 150	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10
Kuwait	500 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim. \$20.00



# Russia Defends Airline Safety After Airbus Crash Kills 75

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russian officials defended the safety record of Aeroflot and other Russian airlines Wednesday after the crash of a jetliner bound for Hong Kong and said that air travel in the country remained safe.

But other experts said that the last three years of economic collapse, chaotically emerging capitalism and political uncertainty have had a significant negative impact on entire air transport system, from maintenance to air traffic control.

The crash Tuesday night of the Aeroflot-operated A-310 Airbus, killing all 75 aboard, near the southern Siberian city of Novokuznetsk, was the second major Russian air disaster this year, although smaller fatal crashes have also occurred in the last few months.

Authorities plowed into snowy Siberian hills in an effort to get to the plane wreckage. Rescue workers arriving by helicopter found pieces of burning fuselage, shreds of luggage and some badly mangled bodies at the snow-covered site.

The 183-seat plane was less than halfway into its 10-hour flight when it disappeared from traffic control screens without warning or contact from the three-man crew. Up to then the flight had been normal, officials said.

A government investigation team arrived in the area Wednesday evening. Airbus Industrie, the European consortium that makes the aircraft and which had leased it to Aeroflot's international affiliate 15 months ago, was also sending a group of experts.

Yuri Korenevsky, an official in the Transport Min-

istry, said the crash was a terrible accident that should not be seen as a condemnation of Russia's air transport system.

"Our statistics indicate that Aeroflot is no worse than any other," Mr. Korenevsky said. "This kind of unfortunate thing can happen to any company."

He said there were only 11 air accidents in Russia involving fatalities last year and 25 in 1992.

But Western aviation officials said that Russia was going through profound changes in all sectors, and that air travel was not immune from the stresses.

"These people are trying to change into a Western-style system, and it's very tough," said a Western expert based in Moscow. "There are big concerns. The good news is there isn't a lot of air traffic right now."

In the last three years, the huge state-controlled air

company Aeroflot, which once billed itself as the largest in the world, has been split up among the former Soviet republics and into several affiliates in Russia itself, all responsible for the first time for their own maintenance and servicing and all struggling to survive in new, harsh market conditions.

About 250 new airline companies, many with little more than a plane and a pilot, have registered for business with the Russian authorities, some of them remaining in business only briefly before vanishing.

Many aircraft lack basic safety devices. The cabin crew rarely enforce or even describe safety regulations, and people walk through the aircraft during takeoff and landing, sometimes smoking. Planes fly with bald tires, toilets that do not work and, sometimes, more passengers than can be seated.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### War Feared as Somali Talks Collapse

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Peace talks among Somali faction leaders in Nairobi collapsed Wednesday, and the United Nations said the "inevitably tragic" failure could lead to new fighting.

Lansana Kouyate, special UN representative for Somali, said he was saddened and angered by the failure of nearly two weeks of talks to agree on a public reconciliation and future political steps. Mr. Kouyate said that any pact was doomed by a quarrel over who should represent the Southern Somali National Movement, and that it appeared unlikely the impasse would be overcome.

"I know that these leaders are fully aware of the possible consequences if they cannot now reach agreement," he said. UN officials said he was referring to the possibility of renewed conflict after U.S. troops and Western allies leave Somalia by the end of this month.

### Kohl Vows Harsh Penalties for Kurds

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday that militant Kurds who barricaded highways, set fire to themselves and clashed with the police in four days of protests faced harsh punishment and deportation.

Mr. Kohl said that the protesters, acting in support of an independent Kurdish homeland in Turkey and against what they saw as Bonn's support for Ankara, were guilty of an intolerable abuse of German hospitality. "The terror of these groups has reached a new dimension," he said. "We will not and cannot tolerate this."

At least one Kurdish woman died and four other Kurds were seriously injured after setting fire to themselves in protests that preceded and followed the Kurdish New Year on Monday. Hundreds of Kurds were arrested and several police officers were injured in clashes Tuesday as the police tried to remove burning barricades from highways.

### Negotiators Discuss Hebron Security

CAIRO (Reuters) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization held four hours of talks Wednesday on security for Hebron residents, and the head of the PLO team said the negotiations were going well.

Both sides seek an agreement that will clear the way for new PLO-Israeli talks on Palestinian self-rule, which were suspended last month when a Jewish settler shot and killed at least 29 Palestinians in a mosque in Hebron, on the West Bank.

"Our dedication is to make the people of Hebron, having suffered a traumatic incident, feel secure again so that our work towards peace will be protected," said a senior PLO negotiator, Nabil Shaath. "No agreement has been reached, but it is going well."

### China Is Warned of Social Challenges

BEIJING (AFP) — An official report has painted an alarming picture of the social challenges facing the government this year, warning of a potentially explosive mix of inflation, unrest in the fields and factories, and ethnic discord.

"The authorities are going to have to face very serious social tests," the report by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said. The document illustrates the worries of the Communist leadership as it grapples with ambitious economic reforms. President Jiang Zemin instructed officials Tuesday to "protect reforms while preserving stability."

The report confirmed independent accounts of unrest in Muslim-minority regions in western China, the scenes of what it called "the bloodiest unrest" in the country in 1993. In May, riots broke out in Kashgar, in the autonomous region of Xinjiang, where "separatists" carried out terrorist acts, causing explosions, and put up reactionary posters, the report said.

### Burundi Fighting Said to Kill 1,000

BUJUMBURA, Burundi (Reuters) — Troops and tribal gunmen battled around this capital on Wednesday, and the interior minister said about 1,000 people had been killed in two days. Aid workers said President Cyprien Ntaryamira addressed the nation on Burundi radio and called on the army to withdraw from positions ringing the embattled suburbs and to stop fighting with residents.

Hundreds of casualties jammed hospitals, and aid workers said thousands of civilians had fled the northeastern suburbs, where Burundi's Hutu majority and minority Tutsi-dominated army were battling. The aid workers said they saw that troops had pulled back from a main street in Kamege suburb, where fighting first erupted over the weekend.

The interior and public security minister, Léonard Nyangoma, told Rwanda radio earlier that about 1,000 people had been killed in cold blood by troops since Monday in the Hutu strongholds.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### French Students Block Rail Lines

PARIS (AFP) — Striking students overran the tracks at a main line station here Wednesday, blocking high-speed trains and suburban services. They also occupied the rail station at Calais, in northern France, for three hours, causing serious disruption. The students are protesting a government plan to allow companies to pay less than the legal minimum wage to young people.

In Paris, students in technical universities called a one-day strike. About 100 youths lay down on the tracks at Montparnasse Station, holding up high-speed trains and expresses for two hours. Suburban services came to a halt.

In Calais, the state railroad company, the SNCF, bused stranded passengers to other railroad stations. In Caen, 1,000 students marched through the town before heading for the capital, where they delayed trains for 30 minutes. Another group took over a nearby highway tollgate, allowing drivers through against a token payment. Demonstrations were also reported at La Rochelle and at Reims.

The Spanish national airline Iberia plans to eliminate 16 weekly flights to and from four major European cities as part of a plan to cut losses. The government estimates that Iberia lost 50 billion to 60 billion pesetas (\$357 million to \$429 million) in 1993. (AP)

Floodlights are shining on the fountains and statues of central London's best-known parks as part of a plan to make the city more appealing in the evening. (AP)

A nationwide strike in Bangladesh to protest alleged electoral fraud by the governing party closed shops and halted traffic Wednesday for several hours in major cities. (AP)

### Passengers Delay India Flight

NEW DELHI — Delays are a common feature of air travel in India, but the four-hour wait experienced by passengers on a Bombay-Delhi flight was unusual even by local standards. About 50 passengers refused to board the Sahara India flight for more than four hours on Tuesday until an official from the Directorate of Civil Aviation came to the airport to certify that the aircraft was safe.

Nine people were killed on March 8 when a Sahara India plane crashed at the international airport here while on a training flight. Bombay airport officials said the flight was initially delayed because the crew oxygen bottle was not full. Engineers secured a cylinder from another airline but some passengers still insisted that the regional director for air safety be brought to the airport to declare the plane airworthy. The flight arrived safely in New Delhi.

## 5 Palestinians Die In Hebron Assault

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli troops laid siege to a Hebron apartment building on Wednesday, firing rockets and hundreds of rounds of ammunition at suspected Islamic guerrillas in a two-day battle in which five Palestinians including a pregnant woman were killed.

The fierce firefight, which began Tuesday and continued through the night, could further inflame passions in a city still smoldering after the Feb. 25 mosque massacre in which 29 Muslim worshipers were slain. Hebron has been under curfew for nearly a month.

The Israeli Army said the latest operation was aimed at fugitive members of the armed wing of Hamas who were hiding in a building south of the city. Four of the Hamas members were killed in the assault, which so badly demolished the building that heavy equipment had to be brought in to recover the bodies from the rubble.

Israeli military censors blocked publication and broadcast of the assault until the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ehud Barak, had announced it to the Israeli commission investigating the massacre. General Barak was questioned largely in secret by the panel about lapses in security leading up to the mosque massacre.

Palestinian witnesses said troops evacuated houses and buildings around the suspected Hamas hideout on Tuesday. The building that was the target is located close to a children's hospital. There were reports that some patients were evacuated as the army used the hospital to fire on the building.

Since last year, the Israeli Army has stopped its previous procedure of trying to storm Arab houses in pursuit of armed Palestinians. Rather, the army lays siege to the house, bombarding it with anti-tank missiles and spraying it with gunfire, until the fugitives are killed.

Meanwhile, General Barak told the panel investigating the mosque massacre that rules on when Israeli soldiers can open fire had been misunderstood. Previously, army and police had testified that a new rule was issued in December that forbids shooting at Jewish settlers. But others said they had never heard of the rule, or had interpreted it differently.

General Barak said "it is reasonable to assume" that an Israeli who has a weapon is using it in self-defense. "And if not, he's committing a crime and should be brought to the police." He added that theoretically a soldier could shoot at an Israeli if he was mortally threatened but that so far such a scenario had not happened.

### Military Was Unprepared

Joel Greenberg of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

General Barak, acknowledging that the military had been caught unprepared for the slaughter by a Jewish settler, said the Hebron massacre "hit us like a thunderbolt on a clear day, and was completely unexpected."

"We did not foresee murder by such a madman, we did not expect this type of activity, and such action did not occur to us," he said. "The active struggle against numerous Palestinian terror is the essence of what we do."



A heavily armed Israeli soldier playfully lending a finger to a Palestinian baby on Wednesday in the occupied Gaza Strip.

## Will Clinton Free Spy for Israel? Aides Doubt It

By Douglas Jehl

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is almost certain to reject a petition for clemency for Jonathan J. Pollard, the American convicted in 1987 of spying for Israel, according to administration officials.

The government's security agencies and the Justice Department are unanimously opposed to clemency for Mr. Pollard, a view conveyed to the White House on Tuesday by Attorney General Janet Reno, the officials said.

Mr. Clinton has not yet seen the review, but officials familiar with it said they could foresee no circumstance in which he would overrule the

attorney general, the Defense Department, the CIA and others who advised against leniency.

Mr. Pollard, who was convicted in 1987, is serving a life term. He does not become eligible for parole until 1995, and experts said sentencing guidelines probably would not keep him in custody long beyond that.

Israel and some American Jewish groups had mounted an intense lobbying campaign urging that Mr. Pollard be paroled ahead of schedule. But U.S. officials said an exhaustive review coordinated by the Justice Department had concluded that freeing Mr. Pollard now would send a dangerous signal that the United States was willing to forgive someone who caused

grave damage, even if he was spying for a friendly country.

At the same time, recent accusations that Mr. Pollard continued to supply the Israelis with secrets from prison, along with the arrest of Aldrich Hazen Ames, an official of the CIA accused of spying for Moscow, would make any show of leniency more controversial.

The president's advisers recommended in December that he reject Mr. Pollard's petition for clemency. But the process was sidetracked when Philip B. Heymann, then deputy attorney general who was coordinating the review, suggested in the report that Mr. Clinton could show leniency, the officials said.

## Perry Visits More Ex-Soviet Nuclear Sites

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINSK, Belarus — U.S. Defense Secretary William J. Perry met with top military officials here Wednesday, winding up a week of arms control and defense conversion talks in the four former Soviet republics that have nuclear weapons.

A key issue in this small East European nation is the future of 54 single-warhead SS-25 missiles remaining from the old Soviet arsenal. Belarus is now shipping the missiles to Russia, where they will be incorporated into the Russian military.

The United States strongly supports the move since SS-25s are far less lethal than the missiles they are

intended to replace, which can carry up to 10 warheads.

Mr. Perry already has visited Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. In each country, he signed agreements providing U.S. assistance for defense conversion and arms reduction. Of the latter three countries in his tour, Belarus is considered most closely aligned with Russia.

On Tuesday, Mr. Perry visited a nuclear missile base in the former Soviet Union and saw a long-range monster of the Cold War, an experience that he said left him awed.

At Ukraine's invitation, Mr. Perry flew to the base and walked to the edge of an open concrete silo containing a 30-meter (100-foot) SS-24 intercontinental ballistic

missile from which 10 warheads had recently been removed.

"This is an historic moment," he told the Ukrainian defense minister, Vitali Radetsky. "This has been a fine confidence-building measure."

Mr. Perry's purpose in Ukraine and Belarus was to see what progress has been made in eliminating parts of the former Soviet nuclear arsenal. He also was considering urgent requests for financial assistance to help pay the costs of dismantling the nuclear missiles.

Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tarasuk, the top Ukrainian arms control negotiator, said the \$350 million already provided or promised by the United States for elimi-

nating nuclear weapons amounts to only a fraction of the total cost.

Mr. Tarasuk estimated it will require \$2.8 billion to remove warheads, dismantle rockets and destroy silos. (AP, Reuters)

### Georgia Joins NATO Link

Georgia became the 13th country of the former Soviet bloc to sign the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace agreement on Wednesday, and the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said Russia should do likewise next month. Foreign Minister Alexander Chikvaizidze signed the agreement for Georgia at a ceremony in Brussels.

## Kohl Announces Events Linked to War

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl took the initiative Wednesday on sensitive World War II anniversaries by announcing plans for a French-German youth festival and separate farewells for Russian and Western Allied troops in Berlin.

The festival will take place in Heidelberg on June 8, two days after D-day 50th anniversary celebrations in France to which he has not been invited.

The Berlin farewells, for the departing Russians on Aug. 31 and the U.S., British and French troops on Sept. 8, will be in two parts because the Western powers refused to blur the Cold War divide that Berlin embodied for 40 years.

Mr. Kohl invited President Boris Yeltsin of Russia to attend the first farewell and the Western leaders. President Bill Clinton, President François Mitterrand of France and the British prime minister, John Major, to the second event.

Mr. Kohl insisted France's decision not to invite him to the D-day ceremonies had not been a snub and stressed the positive by praising "the friendship which has developed be-

tween our countries since the end of the war."

Mr. Kohl said he was "absolutely baffled" by reports that he was annoyed at not being invited to the June 6 ceremonies marking the start of the Allied push that cemented Hitler's defeat. He said he had never sought an invitation and would not accept one if it came. "All reports to the contrary were simply made up. My opinion remains that German participation would not be appropriate."

Mr. Kohl welcomed an invitation from Mr. Major for Germany to join celebrations in London next year to remember VE (Victory in Europe) Day, May 8, 1945, when Nazi Germany capitulated.

"I can well imagine this taking place in a very dignified and good way, with Germany's participation," he said.

Mr. Kohl has had to walk another diplomatic tightrope over the withdrawal of Western and German troops from Berlin and former East Germany after the end of the Cold War. He wanted to accept a Russian request to join the departure celebration for the Western Allies, to emphasize the end of Cold War hostility and the advent of friendly relations with Russia.

But the Western Allies, whose soldiers, like

the Red Army troops, entered Berlin as victors and occupiers, did not want a joint ceremony to blur the fact that their postwar role quickly became one of protecting West Berlin against communism.

### London Gesture Protested

The government's announcement that German troops may be invited to march in London as part of ceremonies marking the end of World War II brought protests Wednesday from some members of Parliament. The Associated Press reported from London.

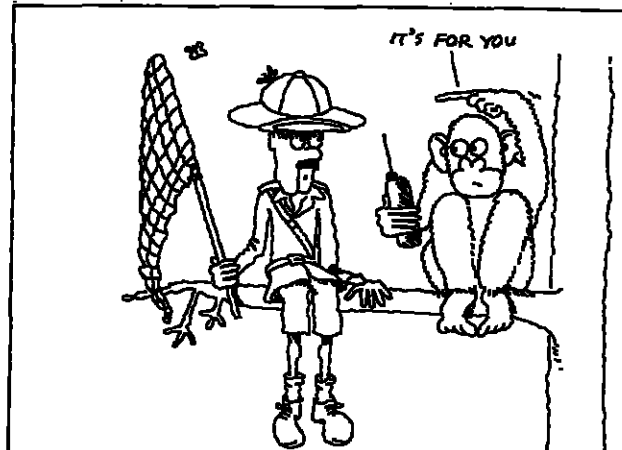
Sir Teddy Taylor, a Conservative lawmaker, said Wednesday that he did not want people "marching up and down which will remind us of war and remind us of different armies."

"That is not the way to celebrate," he said. Greville Janner of the opposition Labour Party said the invitation was "an affront to the memory of the troops and the civilians who died in the battle against Nazism."

"We must welcome friendship with today's Germany but never forget the miseries of the past," Mr. Janner said.

But Winston Churchill, grandson of the wartime prime minister, said on BBC radio: "The time has come to bury the hatchet."

OVERHEARD



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# THE AMERICAS / THE PROBLEM WITH IDEAS

## Republicans Show Independence in Party Poll on Issues

By Richard L. Berke

WASHINGTON — Urging them to show that they belonged to "a party of ideas," the Republican Party last fall surveyed more than 800,000 of its most active supporters on major issues. But now that nearly 134,000 responses are in, they are not entirely comfortable with the ideas they are getting.

To their surprise, the Republicans found that some party loyalists' opinions were not what they had expected, especially on abortion, an issue on which the respondents were deeply split.

The results set off a debate within the party over whether making the figures public would only intensify divisions on abortion and infuriate conservative members. That has left Republican officials trying to play down the survey's results.

The Republicans have yet to promote the survey's findings in the press, as they did when the survey was mailed out in September.

Instead, they made public an analysis in the Republican house organ, *Rising Tide*, that omits most of the specific figures on abortion.

The only figure it cited was that 48 percent were "pro-life" — as the survey was worded — although party officials later acknowledged that 43 percent said they favored abortion rights.

The magazine merely said that there were "some interesting findings" and that "Republicans are not monolithic on the issue."

"I was told there was some controversy," said Jan van Lohuizen, president of Voter Consumer Research, a Republican polling company in Bethesda, Maryland, that conducted the survey.

Describing reaction within the Republican Party, he said: "People were reacting negatively to some of the questions. There were some concerns about why did we ask those questions. And it wasn't just about abortion."

Haley Barbour, the Republican national chairman, disputed whether there was a controversy and insisted he was not taken back by the findings.

"I did not find the numbers surprising," said Mr. Barbour, who opposes abortion but has said it should not be a threshold issue for the party. "Republicans are more pro-life than the country as a whole, but not monolithic."

Mr. Barbour said the not-so-surprising findings that Republicans support small government and individual responsibility were "far more important than any one question or any one issue."

Indeed, the 159-question survey ranged from abortion to the economy to foreign affairs, and was mailed to the households of Republican elected officials, party officials, donors and party workers.

But the unscientific survey was surprising to other party officials. They said they had figured that most hard-core partisans were against abortion, despite polls showing that many Republican voters do not oppose abortion.

The results could give ammunition to Republicans who advocate abortion rights and who want to delete the anti-abortion plank from the Republican platform in 1996. But it could also invigorate proponents of the plank.

"The parties have to provide some leadership," said Patrick McSweeney, the party chairman in Virginia, who opposes abortion.

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### Nanny Problem Nags White House

WASHINGTON — The White House lawyer in charge of determining whether potential Clinton administration employees have acceptable backgrounds for government employment failed to pay back Social Security taxes for a nanny until about three weeks ago, when he feared disclosure, administration officials said.

William Kennedy 3d, associate White House counsel, said he failed to pay taxes owed on a 1991 child-care worker in Arkansas because he lacked a record of the worker's earnings. Mr. Kennedy's main duty is reviewing background checks on potential employees.

Mr. Kennedy had his accountants estimate the amount due and he paid it within the last three weeks, he said in an interview. "This is something I should have done."

The admission comes in the wake of a report on his failure to pay Social Security taxes for the same worker in a different year, 1992. Mr. Kennedy arranged to pay the back taxes in January 1993.

Mr. Kennedy was a managing partner in the Rose Law Firm, earning \$587,000 in 1992. That firm employed Hillary Rodham Clinton, the late Vincent W. Foster Jr. and Webster L. Hubbell, who resigned last week in the midst of allegations by law firm partners that he overbilled the law firm and its clients. (WP)

#### President, on Sax, to Make Record Debut

PRAGUE — Czech Radio said Wednesday it would issue an 18-minute CD recording next week of President Bill Clinton playing the saxophone at Prague's Reduta Jazz Club in January.

The CD, entitled "Two Presidents' Jam Session," would cost \$6, the club said. Vaclav Havel, the Czech president, was in the audience and played the drums for a short while, the club said.

The presidential gig includes renditions of "My Funny Valentine" and "Summertime," played in the presence of Mr. Havel and 75 of his artistic friends. (Reuters)

#### Wilder Weighs Resuming Senate Race

RICHMOND, Virginia — L. Douglas Wilder, the former governor of Virginia, said that he might re-enter the U.S. Senate race he abandoned two months ago, in part because the current candidates had made the state the butt of late-night television jokes.

Mr. Wilder, a Democrat who left office in January, said he was responding to calls and letters he had received from supporters after recent disclosures about the personal life of the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Robb, a fellow Democrat.

"Some have even indicated that I owe it to the state," Mr. Wilder said in an interview. "When you look at the candidates that you have, no one of any majority opinion says that this is Virginia's best and brightest. It's troubling after a successful administration to see the state being laughed and joked at as if we are backward people."

The best-known candidate for the Republican nomination is Oliver L. North, the retired Marine lieutenant colonel who was a central figure in the Iran-contra scandal and was convicted of lying to Congress. The conviction was reversed on appeal.

Mark D. Merritt, Mr. North's spokesman, said: "What Wilder's doing has a lot to do with raw ambition. For him to lecture the people of Virginia about politics is like Madonna teaching Sunday school." (NYT)

#### Quote/Unquote

James McDougal, the former savings and loan operator whose name has been at the center of the Whitewater affair, announced that he would seek the Democratic nomination for the House seat now held by a Republican, Representative Jay Dickey.

"I'm tired of these Republicans beating up on the people of the state of Arkansas, and I can't do anything about people like Senator [Bob] Dole. I can beat this Republican we have down here in southern Arkansas." (AP)

#### Away From Politics

• The government said it would let foreigners infected with the AIDS virus enter the United States to attend the Gay Games IV in New York City in June. Attorney General Janet Reno authorized visits by infected individuals for up to 10 days after Immigration Commissioner Doris Meissner told her there would be "minimal risk" to public health, the Justice Department said. Currently, U.S. law bars entry into the country of individuals infected with AIDS.

• A woman who said she was dismissed from her job as a leasing agent for refusing to have an abortion was awarded \$84,974 by a jury in Tampa, Florida. Margaret Bonnell said her supervisor at Altman Management Co. had urged her to get an abortion and put a basket of pennies on her desk as an abortion fund.

• Colin Ferguson, who is accused of killing six people on a Long Island commuter train in December, suffered a broken nose and a swollen left eye Tuesday when he was attacked by other inmates at the Nassau County Jail in Mineola, New York, officials said.

• Jury selection is under way in Los Angeles in the trial of Rodney G. King's civil suit related to his beating by Los Angeles police officers, with indications that a partial settlement might be in the making. The City Council met in closed session to discuss the amount of money the city might pay to compensate Mr. King for his injuries.

• A plan to transmit waves of noise through loudspeakers placed on the Pacific Ocean floor is causing concern among some scientists who fear the sound could deafen whales and other rare marine mammals. The \$35 million plan is aimed at testing whether the ocean temperature is rising because of global warming. One loudspeaker would be placed off Big Sur in northern California and another off the island of Kauai in Hawaii. "We're concerned it's going to be a kind of persistent sound," said Hilary Feldman, a marine biologist, "and that it potentially could carry long distances and have effects on marine mammals both near and further away." (Reuters, AP, LAT, NYT)

## Another Twist in Whitewater

### Treasury's No. 2 Worried About His Role

By Ruth Marcus and Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger C. Altman consulted White House officials in early February about whether he should remove himself from supervising a politically sensitive federal investigation of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan but encountered White House resistance, according to administration officials and other sources.

The White House counsel, Bernard W. Nussbaum, who has since resigned, expressed doubt that Mr. Altman needed to recuse himself and concern about who would oversee the case if Mr. Altman, a political appointee serving as acting head of the Resolution Trust Corp., did step down, the sources said.

One of the areas under review by Resolution Trust, the agency overseeing the thrift cleanup, was Madison's representation during the mid-1980s by the Rose Law Firm, including the Rose partner Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Until this week, the White House and Mr. Altman consistently described his Feb. 2 briefing of senior officials about Resolution Trust's handling of potential civil suits arising from

the collapse of the Arkansas thrift as a run-of-the-mill, procedural matter that provided no more information to the White House than was available to lawmakers who asked about it.

But the disclosure of conversations about whether Mr. Altman should recuse himself — at that White House meeting and in at least three subsequent conversations with senior officials, including the White House chief of staff, Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty — underscores that the discussions about Resolution Trust and Whitewater went beyond purely procedural matters of public record.

Mr. Altman, as acting head of an independent regulatory agency, discussed the recusal issue with the White House at a time when Republicans were questioning whether Clinton political appointees could effectively investigate the Whitewater matter.

Mr. McLarty said Tuesday night that Mr. Altman had told him he was considering whether or not to recuse himself and that he replied, "It's a serious matter. Use your own judgment."

Mr. Altman testified Tuesday before a federal grand jury looking into contacts between senior White House and Treasury officials about the Resolution Trust investigation. The special federal

counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., has made the White House meetings a primary initial focus of his investigation into President Bill Clinton's Whitewater land venture and its ties to Madison.

Mr. Altman, who was overseeing the Madison investigation as acting Resolution Trust head, did not recuse himself when he first raised the subject with the White House. He remained in charge of the Resolution Trust investigation until Feb. 25, one day after revealing that he had briefed the White House about Resolution Trust's handling of possible civil suits arising from Madison's collapse.

The White House reaction to Mr. Altman's suggestion that he recuse himself seems to illustrate the administration's concern about the status of civil suits relating to Madison.

Administration and other sources familiar with the discussions emphasized that the White House never instructed Mr. Altman to remain involved in the Madison case, the sources said.

■ Clinton Complains

President Clinton said in comments published Wednesday that he was troubled by what he called a media "presumption" that he had done something wrong in the tangle of deals known as the



Mr. Altman leaving court after his grand jury testimony.

Whitewater affair. Reuters reported from Washington.

In an interview with USA Today, Mr. Clinton said: "The presumption is that something is wrong and you have to prove it right."

"I think we can all admit," he said, "that there is no previous president who has been asked to undergo this level of scrutiny about something that happened so long before he became president in the absence of any credible evidence that any violation of the law occurred."

## Split Occurs On Reform Of Welfare

By Jason DeParle

WASHINGTON — After working for nearly a year, President Bill Clinton's aides have presented him with an ambitious plan to overhaul the welfare system, but the cabinet has expressed reservations about the way the plan would be financed, arguing that the strategy could hurt the needy.

The midlevel officials drafting the plan have been trying to pay for a \$15 billion package of training and work programs by cutting other programs for the disadvantaged.

But cabinet members balked at that strategy during a two-hour meeting on Monday, people familiar with the session said.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen then agreed to list possible tax increases to avoid some, though not all, contemplated cuts in food programs and aid to indigent immigrants.

Cabinet members also discussed strategies for saving money by scaling back the draft welfare proposal. They said they might provide a smaller expansion of child care to poor working families and conduct smaller welfare experiments than originally proposed.

No decisions were made at the cabinet meeting, and it reconvened Tuesday with Mr. Clinton present. While the plan has been on the drafting table for almost a year, this appears to be the first major meeting to confront Mr. Clinton with the painful financing decisions.

An official familiar with the meeting said it was an informational session that was cut short and that Mr. Clinton did not decide how to pay for the plan.

The search for money is central to Mr. Clinton's pledge "to end welfare as we know it," a popular message during the 1992 campaign.

Mr. Clinton has promised to expand Congress a bill this spring to give training opportunities for welfare recipients, then require those still unemployed after two years to join a work program.

While putting welfare recipients to work sounds like a savings measure, it is much more expensive, at least in the short run, than simply cutting a check. The cost rises because the government would subsidize the recipients' wages, as well as providing them with education, training and child care.

The hunt for financing has been a source of anguish for the 32 members of the task force drafting the bill, including one co-chairman, David Ellwood, and his deputy, Wendell Primus.

They are prominent advocates for the needy, who have spent the last decade fighting cuts similar to the ones they are now proposing.

## Elected Blacks Say U.S. Stalls on Aiding Aristide

By Steven Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Black Caucus has sent President Bill Clinton a blunt letter saying the administration's Haiti policy "must be scrapped" in favor of tougher efforts to restore the nation's exiled president to power.

The letter criticized the administration for working in a halfhearted manner to reinstate Haiti's first democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was overthrown in September 1991.

"While our nation makes public pronouncements regarding our commitment to restore democracy in Haiti, there is a growing perception throughout the world that the United

States is actually doing all in its power to prevent this," the letter said.

"Our entire Haiti policy appears to be a series of machinations on the part of the world's sole superpower to derail the democratic program so painfully and movingly embraced by our hemisphere's poorest people," said the letter, which was sent Friday.

The 40 black lawmakers urged the administration to take a series of steps to send a strong message to Haiti's military, including severing air links, denying visas to the military and imposing sanctions against any country that violates the trade embargo.

They also called for stepped-up efforts to stop smuggling between the Dominican Republic and Haiti and urged a halt in the summary repatriation of Haitian refugees.

The lawmakers said the administration's Haiti policy was "ineffective, counterproductive and encourages the continued torture and murder of Haitian civilians."

On Wednesday, a group of liberals, including some of Mr. Clinton's most prominent supporters in Hollywood, began an advertising campaign suggesting that the administration has adopted a racist policy toward Haitian refugees.

The advertisement was signed by members of Congress, union leaders and heads of Jewish groups. They include Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward, Jason Roberts, Spike Lee, Jack Lemmon, Gregory Peck, Julia Roberts, Danny Glover, Susan Sarandon, Robert DeNiro and Robin Williams.

It recalled that Father Aristide's justice minister, Guy Malary, and hundreds of other of his supporters have been killed by assassins linked to Haiti's military.

## Rightist Party Expects to Govern El Salvador in Coalition

By Douglas Farah

WASHINGTON — Although facing a runoff in El Salvador's presidential race, the rightist governing party claimed to have come out of the elections with a majority of the nation's town halls and close to half of the seats in the National Assembly.

Armando Calderón Sol, the presidential candidate of the governing Nationalist Republican Alliance, known as ARENA, said in a television interview Tuesday that his party had won more than 200 of the

262 municipal races and about 40 of the 84 national legislative seats. If the projections are accurate, it would represent a slight increase for the party over the past elections.

"I want to thank the Salvadoran people for the massive support they gave us," said Mr. Calderón Sol, 45, a former mayor of San Salvador. "This is a marvelous triumph."

He said he would go to a second round, if necessary, and win a clear mandate.

Leaders of the leftist coalition, which includes the former Marxist

guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, paraded the election results as a success, considering that it was the first time the left had been able to take part openly in the voting and that they were competing against an incumbent party with vastly more resources.

With 80 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Calderón Sol had 49.2 percent of the presidential vote, while the coalition's Rubén Zamora had 25.6 percent. The formerly powerful Christian Democrats were third with about 15.8

percent. A majority is necessary to avoid a runoff. In view of his commanding plurality, Mr. Calderón Sol is likely to win the second round easily.

Mr. Zamora said he was seeking to build a coalition with the Christian Democrats and small evangelical Christian parties. In a television interview, he reminded voters that he had been a Christian Democrat for many years.

"We are satisfied, except for the voting irregularities that took place," said a coalition leader, Ana Guadalupe Martínez.

Although official vote counting is slow, Julio Hernandez, the Coalition's monitor of election returns, said his group's projections gave ARENA 36 deputies, with the coalition garnering about 25. The Christian Democrats, with about 18 votes, could prove crucial, as can the small groups of evangelical Christian parties and others.

The controversy over voting irregularities and criticism of the Supreme Electoral Council continued, with most sides favoring drastic improvements before the second round of voting.

### BOOKS

#### WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON REALLY THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY? A Clinical Geneticist Looks at World History

By Robert Marion. 206 pages. \$22.95. Addison-Wesley.

Reviewed by Kay Redfield Jamison

It would be hard not to like a book that finds medical connections among the breasts of Napoleon Bonaparte, George III's port-colored urine, the infertility of the rather unfortunately nicknamed Father of Our Country, Abraham Lincoln's spidery limbs and the bleeding blue bloods of the Romanov family. If you add to this an elaboration of the medical basis for vampires — not in a discussion of hemophilia and the blue bloods, as one might think, but in a discourse about yet another of the Royal Maladies, porphyria — then the book almost certainly contains a disease

person or period of history for everyone. Robert Marion, a clinical geneticist, has traced the possible role of genetic abnormalities in the lives and careers of several prominent world leaders. In the process, he manages to convey the fascination and methods of medical detective work, and does so in a lucid and often very entertaining manner.

Inevitably, some of Marion's case histories in "Was George Washington Really the Father of Our Country?" are more compelling than others. His discussion of porphyria in the pedigree of George III, for example, is stringently sleuthlike, and leaves few questions unanswered about this biochemical defect that causes a dangerous sensitivity to sunlight. Much of the original research was done by others, but Marion presents, in a lively and clear way, their evidence for the unrelenting transfer of the disease from generation to generation, starting in the 16th century with Mary, Queen of Scots, and continuing through two afflicted individuals, both direct descendants of George III. Marion

also provides a good overall introduction to the nature of hereditary disease, what makes mutants mutant and the extraordinary complexity of the genetic underpinnings of basic biochemical pathways. From a tightly reasoned diagnostic case for George III's porphyria, he speculates about the devastating effects that the king's disease, and his related madness, had on his leadership during the critical years of the American Revolution.

A far less persuasive case is made, both medically and historically, for the reasons and impact of George Washington's failure to produce children. Although the author suggests that Washington may have suffered from Klinefelter syndrome, a not uncommon chromosomal abnormality, it is a less than totally convincing line of argument based on Washington's facial features, height, presumed infertility and presumed behavioral difficulties (poor impulse control, problems with authority, poor judgment, risk taking). Even assuming that these "behavioral problems" were real — and not ones shared by many of his more fertile and yet equally rebellious compatriots — Marion's conclusion that Washington's lack of a son, and therefore an heir, may have been the motivation for his refusal to become king of the United States seems to push credulity.

The medical diagnosis of Abraham Lincoln remains a controversial one and probably will only be resolved by the actual DNA analysis that has been proposed but not yet carried out. On the basis of Lincoln's physiognomy, several physicians and geneticists have argued for a diagnosis of Marfan syndrome, a genetic disorder involving the skeletal, cardiovascular and ophthalmic systems. Marion reviews the evidence for and against the utility of testing diagnostic hypotheses. It is a fascinating discussion, but perhaps a bit more complicated than even he presents it. For example, Marion argues

against a diagnosis of Marfan on the grounds that Lincoln lived long past the average age of death (which is quite young, due to cardiovascular problems) reported by a geneticist and Marfan expert, V.A. McKusick of Johns Hopkins University; however, several of McKusick's patients died, in fact, live at least as long as Lincoln.

Marion has written a lively book about genetic illness in the lives of individuals who played important

roles in history. His accounts of the diagnostic process and hereditary diseases are well worth reading; I am, however, more than a bit wary about the extent to which these diseases may have altered the course of history. Did Lincoln really believe that slaves should be freed because he himself had been tainted as a boy and discriminated against because of his height and homeliness? Do we really have a republic rather than a monarchy because George

Washington fathered no children (or at least none that we know about)? Despite these reservations, "Was George Washington Really the Father of Our Country?" remains a very interesting book that gives considerable insight into medical detection and genetic diseases.

Kay Redfield Jamison, professor of psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, wrote this for The Washington Post.

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHAT should North do on the diagrammed deal when West opens three clubs?

As it happens a bold bid of three hearts would hit the jackpot, but a vulnerable overcall at the three-level with a weak five-card suit could lead to disaster. Neither North player chose to take this risk when the deal occurred in the Reisinger Knockout Teams in June. One cautiously passed, and collected a beggarly 100 points by defeating the contract by two tricks. The other tried three diamonds, and South played three no-trump.

West led the spade queen. South won with the spade king in dummy, as East dropped the nine to deny the club, and declarer saw some obvious chance: He could play the ace and another heart, hoping for a

two-two split or a singleton king or queen in the East hand.

But a singleton was more likely to be with West, so South made the tricky play of leading the heart jack from dummy at the second trick. This would be a triumphant success. This would be a singleton ten, and should set a trap for East if West held a singleton king or queen.

East played low, and the jack rode to West's king. West shifted to the club ten in the faint hope that his partner held a doubleton ace. East did have the ace, but no more, and when he won returned the spade eight. Sure that the jack was on his left, South put up the ace.

South credited East with good defense and ran diamonds. Judging the position perfectly, he discarded a club and two hearts. At the finish he was able to lead to the heart ace and lead the spade ten.

West was reduced to the spade jack and the K-J of clubs, so South scored the club queen at the end and made his game.

NORTH  
♠ K 4  
♥ J 7 4 3  
♦ A K Q J 3  
♣ 6

EAST  
♠ 8 7 5 2  
♥ Q 10 5  
♦ 10 8 7 3  
♣ A

WEST (D)  
♠ Q J 3  
♥ A 10 6 2  
♦ 9 2  
♣ K J 10 8 7 3 2

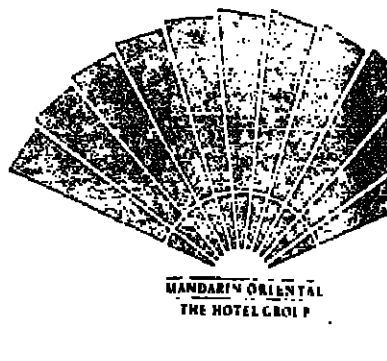
SOUTH  
♠ A 10 6 2  
♥ 6 4  
♦ Q 8 5 4  
♣ 9

North and South were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
West North East South  
1♣ 2♦ 3♦ Pass  
3♦ Pass Pass Pass  
Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade queen.

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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## An Inquiry Down the Road

It took an indefensibly partisan blunder by Representative Henry Gonzalez to jolt it into action, but the House of Representatives has finally decided to emulate the U.S. Senate and call for hearings on the financial maze known as Whitewater.

The timing and scope of the hearings must still be decided by House leaders, and some Democrats may seek to restrict them to recent allegations of White House interference with federal investigators. But the House resolution orders a broad inquiry covering Madison Guaranty, a failed Arkansas savings and loan, and Whitewater Development Co., partly owned by Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The resolution followed by one day the release of a remarkably temperate letter from Mr. Gonzalez, chairman of the Banking Committee, to Jim Leach, the ranking Republican member, summarizing canceling hearings that Mr. Leach had scheduled for Thursday. The letter backfired. Embarrassed by its tone, and worried that the public might think they were hiding something, senior Democrats quickly urged more extensive hearings, leading to Tuesday's resolution. Like the Senate's, it sensibly

urges that the hearings be delayed so as not to undercut the crucial early stages of the investigation by the special counsel, Robert Fiske.

Mr. Leach cannot complain about this odd sequence of events since he has clearly profited from it—losing a brief hearing that might well have disrupted Mr. Fiske's efforts, while gaining a fuller inquiry down the road.

But the real winner could be the public, partly because the hearings might clarify long-ago financial dealings in Arkansas and partly because Whitewater has raised questions in which the committee, and the public, should have an interest. One is whether Madison funds were improperly used to benefit either Mr. or Mrs. Clinton. The other is whether the Clinton administration interfered with inquiries into Madison by Treasury Department agencies that the Banking Committee oversees.

Although it took them a while, House Democrats are to be commended for their willingness to proceed. The consequences of not doing so might have been far more unsettling than the political butterflies now fluttering in their stomachs.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Specter of Inflation

Fear of inflation now pervades the financial markets, sending U.S. interest rates steadily upward. Those rising rates have become the most imminent threat to continued strong growth of the American economy.

The Federal Reserve Board's announcement of another modest increase in the short-term rates was intended as a signal to apprehensive investors that it is awake and on the job. It was demonstrating what you might call the inoculation principle of monetary management, which holds that a small rise in the rates now, demonstrating that the Federal Reserve is able and willing to exercise control, can head off larger panic-driven rises later. So far, at least, the inoculation principle hasn't been working well. The Federal Reserve's previous small increase, in early February, seems chiefly to have persuaded investors that they were right to worry.

The question is how to set the accelerator on the gigantic machine that is the national economy. If it runs too fast, it creates labor shortages and inflation. If it runs too slowly, unemployment rises. Many things can affect its speed, but none more powerfully than changes in interest rates. Through the first

nine months of Bill Clinton's presidency, the crucial long-term rates fell steadily—partly because of his success in reducing the federal budget deficit—and the economy began growing faster. But around last October, investors began to wonder whether the faster growth wasn't going to mean higher prices, and they began demanding higher interest on the bonds they were buying. Over the winter, those fears have been reinforced by government statistics showing that the U.S. economy was growing extremely fast in the last quarter of 1993.

The economy has already slowed down from last fall's pace. By any objective standard, the current fears are excessive. But the buying and selling of long-term bonds is a highly speculative business in which impressions and expectations are the reality. The Federal Reserve is now trying, ever so delicately, to change the psychological atmosphere in that market.

And yet, because the market has anxiously bid up interest rates, the economy is likely to slow down somewhat over the coming year. The specter of inflation is currently governing the speed at which the economy can grow.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## El Salvador Can Do Better

Sunday's elections in El Salvador, supposedly the culmination of a UN-sponsored peace process, have been officially declared "acceptable." The charitable view is that they were clearly marred by incompetence. Many observers believe there were significant instances of fraud.

The most flagrant example of bureaucratic bungling was the fact that 340,000 voting cards were never sent to voters who were approved and on the electoral rolls; they were not allowed to vote. Many other eligible voters did not even make it onto the rolls, while numerous dead people did. Former President José Napoleón Duarte and the former Constituent Assembly president Roberto D'Aubuisson—both dead—were on the rolls. Some of the deceased were marked off as having voted.

No presidential candidate ended up with the 50 percent needed to avoid a runoff, but the ruling Nationalist Republican Alliance, or ARENA, got almost that much and seems certain to win in the next round of voting. The FMLN, the party of the former anti-government guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, placed second, winning a substantial number of seats in the

National Assembly and assuring itself a strong voice in national affairs.

It is at the local level that bungling and fraud may have really skewed the results—mostly, it seems, in favor of ARENA candidates. Mayors in rural areas wield considerable clout, and many now will not have credible mandates.

Since El Salvador is no longer a Cold War battleground, the United States has devoted little attention to cleaning up the mess that war left behind. One result is that the peace process has not been concluded. Many worry that ARENA's victory will embolden the party to abandon commitments to agreements that still have not been carried out—notably land transfers, the formation of a new civilian police force and instituting recommendations of the Truth Commission to address years of human rights abuses.

At the very least, international observers need to exert maximum pressure on the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to clean up the voting registry before the next round of elections in April, so that people who have agreed to exchange their guns for ballots will feel they made the right choice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Spreading the Arts' Magic

How many students in American schools can choreograph a dance duet, read and sing music in four parts, or write a television script? Those are some of the ambitious goals in arts education standards presented to Education Secretary Richard Riley. The standards, though voluntary, may look daunting, especially to schools whose arts curriculum has been thinned nearly to disappearance by a generation of merciless cuts. But their significance and usefulness could go beyond raising expectations.

Though similar in many ways to the curriculum-content standards being developed in areas like math, reading, science and history, the arts standards came about by a longer and more circuitous route. The legislation known as "Goals 2000" originally did not include them among the academic "core areas." Arts educators feared the omission would only worsen what had been happening already: Faced with budget cuts plus pressure to add more academic subjects, almost all the big-city public school systems and most others as well simply cut out their arts programs.

A generation ago, a child from a moderate-income family, attending a mid-level public school, could be exposed to jazz modeling, amateur theatricals or violin lessons. Nowadays, that happens only in the richest schools and in the urban systems not at all, a pattern

that has contributed to drastic racial imbalances like the one in classical music.

Fierce lobbying and a huge research push, supported in part by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Kennedy Center, were responsible for the inclusion of the arts standards. The research push also explains the comprehensive and ambitious nature of the standards and the degree to which they spell out what was barely guessed at for years, even by the best arts teachers: What would constitute a "well-rounded arts education" likely to produce a lifetime of enjoyment and continued involvement? No school will be able to offer everything envisioned. But planning any curriculum becomes vastly more manageable—in fact, conceivable—with a reputable, agreed-upon description of what's out there to learn.

Putting art back into the curriculum in a serious way makes sense, not just because it can seize students' imaginations but also because it can be so different from class work, jumbling the hierarchy and giving kids different views of one another. Everyone knows the arts have magical qualities, but until now the magic has been scattered, its successes anecdotal and too often unrepeatable. Magic, this powerful deserves to be spread more evenly and understood more reliably.

—THE WASHINGTON POST



## A Frightful Penchant for Political Self-Destruction

By Simon Hoggart

LONDON — As news of Whitewater crosses the Atlantic, we Europeans search again for the answer to the central question: Just what do you guys think you're doing?

This looks like the third presidency in the last six to be severely damaged—perhaps crippled—by a major scandal. The other three, the Ford, Carter and Bush presidencies, suffered from minor scandals, but you got rid of them anyway, at the first opportunity.

The received wisdom appears to be that it is not

had to resign as White House counsel because he took part in "inappropriate briefings."

I cannot imagine a single head of government—certainly not here in Britain or even in largely scandal-free nations like Canada and Finland—who could survive if that particular charge were thought to be damaging.

Possibly the development of the scandal can be attributed to Republicans' exacting revenge for the Watergate and Iran-contra affairs. Possibly the American press, among the world's most conservative in its habits, feels comfortable going through the familiar motions once again.

Whatever the reason, the fact remains that the man who is ex officio the leader of the world finds himself stymied by distant events that everyone agrees are of little real importance. It is an astonishing situation.

For the rest of us, especially those who admire and even love the United States, this is depressing enough. But it heightens again a crucial fact: The means by which a president gets elected is increasingly incompatible with his role as world leader.

You demand total financial integrity from your politicians, while agreeing to a system that requires them to raise millions of dollars to have any hope of being elected. You say in effect, "We will vote for you if you woo us at stupendous expense, but every penny you raise must be unblemished."

You also require that the president run for office in a unique and demotic American fashion. Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton wear baseball

caps to show they are regular guys; François Mitterrand wears the most expensive suits to show that he is not, and he would sooner wear a dead trout on his head than a baseball cap.

This matters only at the level of symbol. But it writ large it means that the president always has to follow an essentially domestic agenda.

When the late Speaker Tip O'Neill observed that all politics is local, I don't imagine he meant that the local politics of swing states should be helping to determine America's day-to-day response in, say, Bosnia.

Sometimes the two interests mesh or at least don't conflict, as in the Middle East. But it is paralyzing for the United States and the world when that is not the case.

The problem has been hugely exacerbated by the Permanent Campaign.

The days when a president could follow his judgment for three and a half years, turning himself only briefly into a luskier, are long gone. In 19 of the past 25 years, the president has been up for re-election; a modern presidency is largely a four-year TV commercial for the next campaign.

It is probably too late to get that toothpaste back into the tube.

But meanwhile the world looks on, fearing that its leader will be paralyzed by events of scant interest or significance to anyone at all—perhaps this time, even inside the Beltway.

The writer, former Washington correspondent for The Observer of London, now covers the British Parliament for The Guardian. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Time for the Clintons to Come Out of the Laager

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — How did the Whitewater land deal get transformed from a story the press felt free to brush off in 1992 into a threat to the Clinton presidency and a gargantuan media industry in 1994? Who is responsible for this?

Not the Republican Party. Of course the Republicans, smarting at Bill Clinton's successes, are riding this story for all it's worth. And yes, the Republicans pulled a bait-and-switch on Mr. Clinton, saying first that he needed to name a special counsel to clear the air on Whitewater and then saying no, that's not enough, we need congressional hearings. And it is true that the Republicans have turned 180 degrees since the Reagan-Bush days on such issues as executive authority and congressional oversight.

But Representative Jim Leach of Iowa is right about this: The job of the opposition party is to kick up a fuss whenever the party in power gives any sign of straying from the ethical straight-and-narrow. In similar circumstances, the Democrats would do—have done—just the same.

It is much easier to build a case against the media. There is, first, the simple question: If the press saw Whitewater as a trivial matter during the presidential campaign, why did it hyperventilate this year with comparisons of an old land deal to Watergate and Iran-contra?

The press has developed what you might think of as a grammar of scandal, where the same words, tones and gestures are invoked whenever a story like this comes up. As a result, all alleged scandals sound equally horrible, even when it is not clear in all cases just what the scandal is.

The recipe is simple: Pull a few evocative words off the shelf—"shredding" and "White House in disarray"—and blend in a portentous tone that mixes astonishment, outrage and studied concern. Bake for a while and— presto!—you have judicial investigations, congressional hearings and an army of reporters assigned to keep the story going.

It is, at best, wildly premature to

compare Whitewater to Watergate or Iran-contra. Watergate and Iran-contra began with major abuses of executive power in Washington; the original sins of Whitewater, if they are sins, were committed long before Mr. Clinton became president. And the Whitewater damage-control meetings, though foolish, were not apparently criminal cover-ups.

But no, the press is not the prime mover here. What turned Whitewater from a complicated and obscure set of financial transactions into a Big Story were a series of steps by the administration that the press simply could not ignore.

After Vincent Foster's suicide, there was the removal of the Whitewater papers from his office by the White House counsel, Bernard Nussbaum. The White House did not disclose that fact, and it came to light only months later. When it did become known, it was only natural that people would ask exactly what had been removed, and why.

Then there was word that the Res-

olution Trust Corp. had urged the Justice Department to mount a criminal investigation of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, owned by the Clintons' Whitewater partner, Jim McDougal. A top White House aide denied knowing anything about this, which turned out to be a lie.

Then the Clintons' lawyer arranged to have a subpoena for Whitewater documents broadened, which looked like a way to keep as many of them as possible out of public view.

All this produced the one question that keeps this story going: If the Clintons have nothing to hide, why do they seem to be hiding things?

Maybe there really is something dreadful underneath all this. But so far, the evidence doesn't appear to support such a dark view.

The Clintons' problem lies not with Whitewater itself, but in a White House permeated by a hatred of the press, a resentment of disclosure and an attitude of embattlement.

Mr. Clinton is also being hurt by a staff proclivity that William Safire, in his book "Before the Fall," attributed to the Nixon White House: the "us" against "them" syndrome.

The truth is that the whole world is not out to get the Clintons, nor is most of what passes for official Washington, nor—as conservative media critics would be the first to tell them—is the press.

On the contrary, a lot of people have hailed the Clintons for their willingness to take on tough issues—health care, welfare and big-city social breakdown, for starters. Most Americans want to talk about these things and not Whitewater. But the Clintons need to stop seeing legitimate questions as invasions of privacy. They and their lieutenants need to overcome the "us" against "them" syndrome, which could do them a lot more damage than Whitewater.

The Washington Post.

## A New China Lobby Skews the Debate

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Two things are as certain as death and taxes in China's future, say American businessmen operating there: China is the world's next economic superpower. And economic progress will force the Communist government to adopt democratic freedoms to protect growth.

Who says Marxism is dead? It flourishes in Beijing, with a twist: Instead of party commissars, U.S. corporate executives preach that economic power is all-decisive in human relations.

It suits their purposes to do so as the Clinton administration debates linking human rights and trade concessions for China. The debate puts the spotlight on the neo-Marxists of the new China lobby; the U.S. companies that are reaping big profits in China and hoping for even more golden paydays ahead.

Do not misunderstand my point. Those executives have an obligation to their shareholders to do just what they are doing. When their activities in China contribute directly to jobs and economic growth in America, they are justified in arguing for more U.S.-China trade.

But exaggeration has crept into the debate on the benefits that U.S. workers and companies get from America's treating the subsidized, low-wage economy of China like a normal free-market trading partner. The new China lobby overstates its case, in ways that give China undeserved diplomatic leverage over the American government.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, whose trip to Beijing this month sharpened the debate, was treated to the new China lobby's

economic romanticism in Beijing, where he met with the American Chamber of Commerce.

Pleading with Mr. Christopher to renew China's low-tariff access to the U.S. market by extending most-favored-nation status, Chamber members described China as an engine for world economic growth.

William Warwick, chairman of AT&T-China, said, "Either we establish a major presence in the China market, or we forget about being a global player. Forget even about being able to defend our whole market in what is increasingly an interdependent world economy."

Jeffrey Gannon of General Electric, which has invested \$1.2 billion in China, told Mr. Christopher: "We are looking to shift the center of gravity of our company towards this high-growth market." That echoed GE's chief executive officer, Jack Welch, who recently said that if GE's strategy of investment in China is wrong, "it's a billion dollars, a couple of billion dollars. If it is right it is the future of this company for the next century."

The fate of AT&T and GE depends on the Chinese market? I have not heard much enthusiasm for basing America's economic future on a foreign economic development since the mid-70s, when oil states like Abu Dhabi and Qatar were poised (at least in headlines and annual reports) to take over U.S. financial and industrial markets. Unless it was in the mid-1980s, when Japan was about to do the same.

China may prolong its growth

rate, now around 9 percent, far into the future. But as a country that faces traumatic political upheaval when a very old Old Guard dies, and which is short on managerial and financial expertise, it probably won't. Basing current policies on future prospects is not justified here.

Not is the optimism that trade will inevitably force Deng Xiaoping and his Politburo comrades to accept democratic freedoms. Chamber executives in Beijing maintained that because of economics, China is moving in the right direction on human rights and democracy, a view disputed by the most recent Asia Watch and State Department reports.

Favored-trade status helps liberalize Chinese society at the margins. But to exaggerate the impact that withholding or extending tariff reductions will have on the Communists' determination to hold power is to misread the Communists, history and economics. Mr. Deng showed at Tiananmen Square in 1989 how he responds to economically inspired pressure for democratic reform.

President Bill Clinton has stumbled into a punishing thicket. He is on a collision course with China, human rights groups, the business community—or all three when the inevitable compromise emerges.

But Mr. Clinton and Mr. Christopher have inaugurated a broad debate worth having about China's future. It is worth establishing a broad consensus now that China's path into the 21st century is one of the two great strategic questions of the Clinton years. The other of course is Russia.

The Washington Post.

## Neighbors And Friends In Israel

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — They are a curiosity, Ety and Anwar, and they hope to be an inspiration. But meanwhile, they are living a life that suits and satisfies them in a land full of fear.

Both are Israelis. Ety Edlund is Jewish, married to a non-Jewish Swede who wanted to be a pioneer. Anwar Daoud is Arab, from a village near Acre. He studied at Hebrew University and settled down in East Jerusalem with his wife, also Palestinian, and they have two children.

"But after six months of the intifada," Anwar said, his fiercely luxuriant black moustache giving him a decisive look, "I couldn't stand it. I wanted out, another atmosphere."

Both Ety and Anwar are teachers in a unique school in a double-named village, Neve Shalom/Wahat al-Salam which means "oasis of peace" in Hebrew and Arabic, taken from Isaiah. There are a hundred people in the village, including children, and the difference from other places in Israel with both Jewish and Arab populations like Haifa, or Acre, or Jerusalem itself, is that the residents deliberately chose to live together in a single community to "show that it is possible," Ety said.

There are many places, both in Israel inside the "green line" and in the occupied territories, where Jews and Arabs live side by side—but it is usually as "my neighbor, my enemy," in the words Thomas Friedman used in a book about how they see each other. They don't visit each other's houses. They keep their children separate, their holidays separate.

In Neve Shalom/Wahat al-Salam, which is half and half, the whole point is to join, to learn about the differences, of history, of custom, of outlook and of feeling. It is not to create a third, merged background. From nursery school and kindergarten, always led by a Jewish and an Arab teacher who each speaks his or her own language, the children are encouraged to be aware of their specific identity, and to accept the other, learning both languages.

The village itself is on a rocky hill that had not been inhabited or cultivated for a thousand years. From Israeli independence until after the 1967 war, it was in a demilitarized stretch of no-man's-land about halfway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

The land belongs to the nearby Trappist monastery at Latrun. Twenty years ago, the monks rented it for 3 cents a year to a handful of idealists who wanted to try this other kind of neighborhood, and slowly, painfully, they planted olive groves and built lodgings, then the school, meeting halls, now a country hotel.

But it isn't a kibbutz. Each family lives on its own, with its own budget, and it has no official support. Only last year, the Education Ministry finally certified the school, which now also takes day students from three Arab and five Jewish villages within busing distance.

There is no church, or mosque, or synagogue, but a "house of silence," called Dounia, where people contemplate and rites can be performed. The children are taught scripture, Jewish, Christian, Muslim. "But the school is lay, and strictly nonpolitical," Ety said, "though we know that what we are doing is very political."

They run special programs in a "school of peace" for students, for teachers, for people who want to know what it is like to meet "the other" on friendly terms. Some 15,000 have attended their seminars, weekends, weeks. "We live in one country," Ety said, "but mostly we never meet in a normal way."

She is a pale, slim, young woman. Anwar is big, burly. They both seemed shy in the Paris apartment where 50 or so people had been invited to meet them, in hopes of provoking contributions to their totally autonomous village can maintain and expand its reach, and perhaps inspire similar experiments elsewhere in down-to-earth education for living in peace. They say they feel secure in their village, while people elsewhere are so frightened, "because we know it is possible."

They do not preach or harangue or try to cause emotion. They are touching because they are so modest, so few, so eager to live by their convictions.

The papers are full of stories about Baruch Goldstein, whose conviction was to kill. There has to be room too for Ety and Anwar and their families and their neighbors. Their address is Neve Shalom/Wahat al-Salam, 97766 Doar Na Shimshon, Israel, or care of Brother Bruno Hussar, Maron Isaac, 20 Rehov Agron, 91013, Jerusalem.

Flora Lewis

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: A Channel Bridge?

LONDON — In reference to the scheme for the construction of a bridge and railway across the English Channel, details have been prepared of the expenditure that is proposed to be incurred under the bill now before the Parliament. The estimates show that the works will cost only £98,900. These works will be carried out merely for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of constructing and maintaining a Channel bridge. In the event of these experimental works proving successful it is proposed by the bill to authorize the Lords of the Treasury to sanction the prosecution of permanent works.

### 1919: Budapest Siege

BALE — The Revolutionary Government of Soldiers, Peasants and Workmen's Councils has proclaimed a state of siege in Budapest, but there is no open disorder in the city. A large number of the population is out of

work and the streets are patrolled by the Popular Guard. Revolutionary flags and posters bearing the inscription "Long Live the Government of the Proletariat" are displayed in great numbers.

### 1944: A Luftwaffe Reply

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Luftwaffe accepted America's challenge today [March 23], swarming up in strength to battle an armada of 1,500 planes which lashed 1,000 square miles of the Ruhr Valley and penetrated deeper into Germany to pound Brunswick. The six-pronged assault followed by a few hours a record Royal Air Force raid by moonlight which rained 3,600 tons of explosives on battered Frankfurt, leaving it blazing and crumpled. The German radio reported this evening that enemy aircraft were crossing the Rhine in the direction of southwest Germany, indicating R.A.F. bombers were carrying out a round-the-clock assault.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Nanterre-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel: (1) 46.27.50.00, Fax: (1) 46.27.60.00, Telex: 46370. IHTF. Cable: IHTF. BULGARIA: 46370. IHTF. Cable: IHTF.  
Editor for Asia: Michael Robinson, 5 Cambridge Rd., Singapore 1151. Tel: (65) 472.7788, Fax: (65) 274.2334  
Mtg. Dir.: Ann. Rd. 1, Kramphill, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852-9222-1188, Fax: 852-9222-1190  
Mtg. Dir.: U.K.: Piers Dicks, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel: (071) 836-4902, Fax: (071) 340-2254  
Gen. Mgr.: Germany: W. Landerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10043 Frankfurt 41. Tel: (49) 7267-55, Fax: (49) 7267-7510  
Post-U.S.: Michael Cronin, 350 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-8042, Fax: (212) 753-8785  
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OPINION

# Just Saying Nice Things To Haitians Won't Help

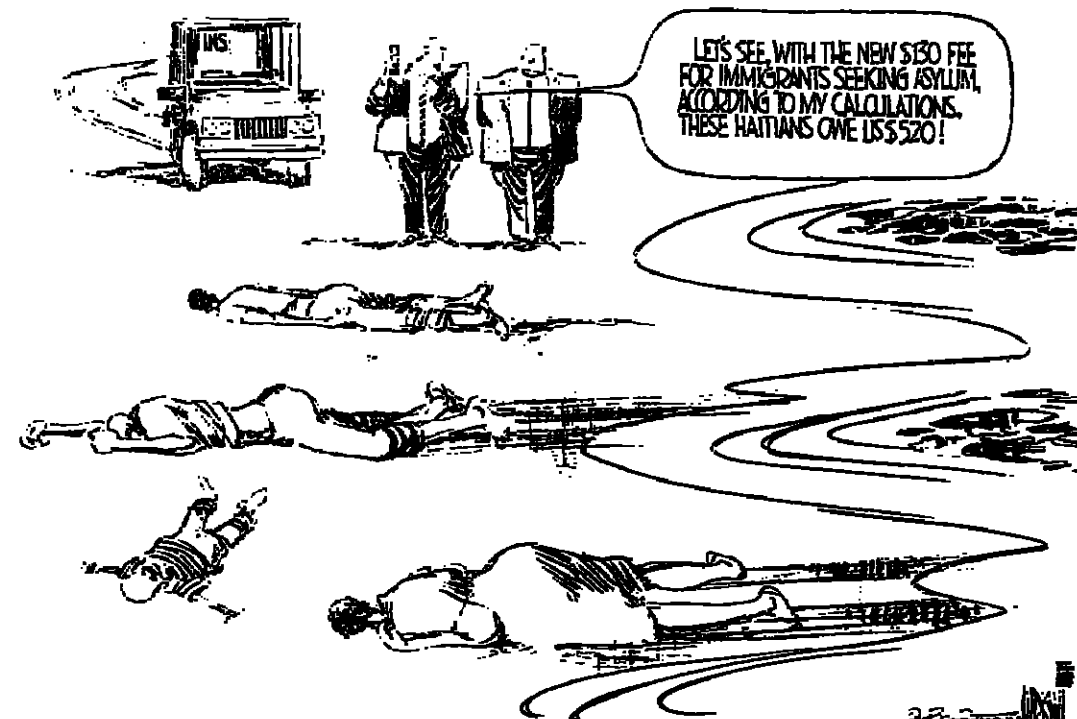
By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — With most people, and especially with politicians, it is more instructive to watch the things they do than to listen to what they say. And so it is with President Bill Clinton and the extreme split between his high-toned rhetoric and his administration's shameful behavior regarding Haiti.

Mr. Clinton has been unwavering in his spoken support for the restoration of democracy in Haiti and the return to power of its ousted president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. In a radio address to the Haitian people in January 1993, Mr. Clinton, then president-elect, said: "Several years ago, I saw personally the beauty of your land. I felt the warmth of your people and ever since I have wanted you to have freedom and democracy and economic opportunity."

As a candidate, Mr. Clinton repeatedly attacked the Bush administration's Haitian refugee policy, saying at one point, "I am appalled by the decision of the Bush administration to pick up fleeing Haitians on the high seas and forcibly return them to Haiti before considering their claim to political asylum."

Mr. Clinton is a master of the correct thing to say in any situation. But all you need is a glimpse of the net the U.S. Coast Guard has thrown around Haiti to capture — and return — fleeing refugees to realize that the president's actions can be something else again.



This lesson has been hammered repeatedly into the head of Father Aristide. The treatment he has received from his "friends" in the United States seems very peculiar when you consider that he and the democracy that he represents are the clear victims in this saga, and that the murderous thugs who ousted him in a coup in September 1991 are villains devoid of any redeeming value.

The Clinton administration has tried to impose on Father Aristide a series of proposed "settlements" that, if carried out, would have meant at best that he would return to Haiti as president in name only, unable to govern effectively, and at worst that he would be placed in imminent danger of being murdered.

The latest of these is a ludicrous plan, dreamed up by the State Department, that would virtually assure the coup leaders amnesty and a strong voice in the formation of a new government, and doesn't even bother to set a target date for Father Aristide's return.

Father Aristide has quite sensibly rejected such proposals. For that he has been labeled intransigent and treated increasingly shabbily by the administration. No matter that he upheld his end of last year's Governors Island accord, and that the coup leaders treated the accord the way a scoundrel treats a parking ticket. Father Aristide may have won a free and fair election in Haiti, but

to the political sophisticates in the upper echelons of the government in Washington he is a boor and a nuisance.

The administration, in conjunction with the United Nations, has also imposed an embargo on Haiti that has substantially increased the suffering of the Haitian people and is so riddled with loopholes it has not come close to bringing the junta to its knees.

A commercial embargo imposed by the United States was carefully crafted to exclude assembly plants, which are used by companies outside Haiti to assemble goods in Haiti (with cheap Haitian labor) for export elsewhere. U.S. trade with Haiti increased in 1993.

Meanwhile, the atrocities committed by the police and the military against the Haitian population continue. Thousands of civilians have been killed, tens of thousands are in hiding.

Human rights organizations report that the Haitian police and armed civilians allied with them are raping women with impunity as part of their country-wide campaign of terror.

Eventually even the prettiest of words can lose their meaning in the cold light of reality. While President Clinton says nice things about them, the Haitians are being destroyed.

The New York Times

# A Simple Word of Advice Straight Out of the Script

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — After several years of trying to avoid Generation X, which has been much too sweetly trying to upstage my own boomer generation in the popular press, I finally succumbed last weekend by going to see "Reality Bites."

This is the movie that has been both praised as the last word on X-ers and

the same way? In a panic, I phoned my favorite source on Generation X, my 27-year-old sister-in-law, Phoebe. I know that Phoebe is a card-carrying slacker because she drinks Snapple, shops at the Gap, has had her attention span shortened by watching "Melrose Place" and MTV, and was actually involved for a network documentary about twentysomethings.

She did not dispute my point. "Why is this generation any more lost than any other at this age?" she asked.

So where did all this Generation X hype come from, and where will it end?

The pattern, once again, is all too familiar. In the case of Generation X, the first shot was sounded by Douglas Coupland's comic if anomie-packed 1991 novel of that title with a Day-Glo cover, computer graphics and sound-biting marginalia.

(For my generation, substitute "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance," which is still being read by X-ers in "Reality Bites.")

Then came the media blitz in which magazine editors, both print and television, scrambled to identify, stereotype and, as we used to say, co-opt a generation that, like all American generations, is nothing if not a new market.

In the late 1980s my generation was sold jeans, rock music, love beads, "youth" movies with rock soundtracks, campy posters of iconic '50s sitcoms ("Leave It to Beaver"), herbal teas and assembly-line psychedelia.

In the early 1990s, X-ers are sold jeans, rock music, chokers, "youth" movies with rock soundtracks, campy posters of iconic '70s sitcoms ("The Brady Bunch"), herbal iced teas and assembly-line psychedelia.

Now comes the reaction. The first serious shot was fired early last year in The New Republic when X-er Alexander Star attacked the burgeoning clichés of "The Twentysomething Myth."

Simultaneously The New York Times published an Op-Ed essay in which two self-labeled "boomers" argued that their generation ("older than 24 and younger than 32") should be seen as distinct from "Grunge Kids" just out of college.

Another nump group of X-ers, thoughtful contributors to a Washington magazine called The Next Progressive, are declaring their own independence in an anthology, "Next," due out in May.

Eric Lipton, the 25-year-old editor, explains that his writers are "individuals, not archetypes" who forsake "a sound-bitten, graphics-laden, eye-popping style" to avoid "the snap judgments" that have characterized most reports on the "twentysomething crowd."

Good luck to him. But as a member of the generation his parents warned him against, I have one simple word of advice: "Plastics."

The New York Times

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Next, Include the Germans

Regarding "France Is Wrong to Leave Germany Out in the Cold" (Opinion, March 10) by William Pfaff:

The controversy about not inviting the German government to the Normandy commemoration on June 6 can only grow in the next few months. Unless something is done, it will almost inevitably lead to a sense of injury on the part of the German people and will have a divisive effect within the European Union and NATO.

John C. Ausland made a wise suggestion ("Yet More Anniversaries," Opinion, March 11) when he called for a V-E Day commemoration. This, and not the Normandy ceremony, should be the focal point of the World War II ceremonies in the coming year and a half.

I would suggest that a major and internationally significant V-E Day commemoration be held in Berlin in May 1995 and that all the former warring countries participate. The commemoration must honor those who fought and died to free Europe. But it should also pay tribute to the German people, who, in the last 50 years, have

built a just, sound and prosperous democracy upon the ashes of defeat.

What better place to hold such a ceremony than Berlin — scene of the last great battle of the European war, cockpit of the Cold War and capital of a newly reunited Germany?

STEVEN KLEIN, Munich.

### The World Is Watching

Regarding "New-Nazi's Hail Holocaust Ruling" (March 17) by Craig R. Whitney:

We, the foreign members of the Karlsruhe (Germany) City Council Foreign Affairs Committee, were pleased to see in your front-page article, concerning the German high court's decision to overturn the conviction of Günter Deckert, that the world is carefully observing the behavior of the German courts toward the far right.

These courts are still regarded with distrust by foreigners and German foes of fascism and racism — in part because of the notorious postwar policy of appointing former Nazis as judges and in part because of the obvious

reluctance to bring Nazis, old and new, before the courts.

Mr. Deckert is running for mayor of Karlsruhe in order to enhance his legitimacy. We have requested that the other mayoral candidates refuse to appear on the same platform as Mr. Deckert; appearing together would give the impression that he, too, is a democratic candidate when, in fact, he would drastically curtail our democratic and civil rights.

JEFFREY SCHEVITZ (for the 12 foreign members), Karlsruhe, Germany.

### A Turkish Reply

Regarding "An Appeal to Turkey" (Letters, March 18) from Bernard Kouchner and Bernard Dorn:

Mr. Kouchner speaks of rebellion by PKK, the outlawed Kurdish terrorist organization. A sovereign state is amply entitled to quell such a group by all means it deems appropriate.

The PKK has never discarded its Marxist-Leninist orientation. Nor has it ended its terrorist activities.

Turkey is a unitary state and will

remain so notwithstanding efforts to dismember it.

IRFAN SARUHAN, Ambassador of Turkey, Bangkok.

The former French minister of health and humanitarian action and an ambassador of France state, "We cannot believe that a state that aspires to belong to a democratic Europe is on the verge of committing genocide."

Such controversial statements and accusations by European officials regarding Turkey only serve to sour relations and display European bias. If the former minister and ambassador seek to find a case of genocide, where nearly 250,000 people have been killed in two years, they do not have to look any farther than the borders of Europe.

YASEMIN DOBRA-MANCO, Istanbul.

### After Orwell and Mencken

Regarding "Cool These Overheated PC Minds" (Meanwhile, March 11) by Saul Bellow:

What is needed now is a "1994" de-

nouncing the new Stalinism of thought, as the writer calls it, promoted by the neoreligious zeal of the PC fanatics. Since neither Mencken nor Orwell is around any longer for the task, Saul Bellow's position could inspire a new masterpiece of American literature.

RENE-OLIVIER ORLEAN, Paris.

### Trade and Human Rights

Laudable as Bill Clinton's and Warren Christopher's human rights preaching are, if this issue is so important to them they should resign and join Asia Watch or Amnesty International.

What is the difference between a Chinese dissident and a Palestinian in Israel or a "fundamentalist" Muslim in Egypt or Algeria? Can one morally equate sending \$3 billion a year to Egypt and Israel and withdrawing most-favored-nation trading status from China on the grounds of upholding human rights?

For the United States to fail to renew China's favorable trade status would be unfortunate for both economic and political reasons and supremely hypocritical while the country lends support to so

many other unquestionably oppressive governments. It would reduce U.S. influence in Asia and it would be bad for American workers.

ROY D. KIRKDOFFER, Mousans-Sartoux, France.

### What Clinton Should Do

Irrespective of the Clintons' innocence or guilt in the Whitewater affair, documents will be missing (like the silent gaps in the Nixon tapes) and evidence will be conflicting. In short, the Clinton presidency will be so damaged that the affair will leave a dangerous power vacuum. Would that Bill Clinton realized this and resigned now, saving the country the long and drawn-out agony of perhaps years of a Justice Department investigation.

If he should decide to resign, or be forced to do so, Al Gore would move into the White House. It could be worse but not much — which is what was said of Harry Truman after Franklin Roosevelt died in 1945. Mr. Truman went on to become a near-great president.

J. N. MANSON, Paris.

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## Hong Kong Symbol, Jardine, Further Flees China's Grip

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Showing a lack of confidence in Hong Kong's future under Chinese rule, Jardine Matheson Holdings, the oldest and most British of the colony's trading houses, said Wednesday it would halt trading in its shares in Hong Kong at the end of the year.

The decision by a conglomerate that has been synonymous with Hong Kong's rise as a global business capital, as much a milestone in the waning of British colonial power as removing the queen from the currency or preparations for the last elections under British rule.

Jardine denied that its decision, which ends a long dispute with local securities regulators over their jurisdiction, was based on political factors, and it expressed hopes of expanding its business in Hong Kong and China.

But by moving to no longer list its shares and avoid regulation in Hong Kong, where the majority of group assets lie and profits are earned, Jardine Matheson, now headquartered in Bermuda, has cast doubts on the future effectiveness of Hong Kong's securities regulation after 1997.

In essence, the conglomerate would rather depend on judicial regulation in Bermuda or London than face administrative or political regulation by the authorities in Beijing after control of Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997.

"The Bermuda Code, like the Hong Kong Code, is based on the London Takeover Code," said Jardine Matheson's chairman, Henry Keswick, "the main difference being that it is statutory rather than voluntary and is therefore to be interpreted by the courts rather than an administrative panel."

A representative here of the Beijing government called Jardine Matheson's move "extremely irresponsible."

The research director of Peregrine Securities, Ravi Narain, said, "The timing could not be worse from various standpoints, given the strains in Sino-U.K. ties and the performance of the group's share price," Reuters reported.

Yet despite the symbolism of the move, analysts said the controlling Keswick family's final step toward protecting its assets was unlikely to prompt an exodus of non-Chinese

companies. In fact, while local news reports foreshadowing Wednesday's announcement prompted an 8.3 percent fall in Jardine Matheson's share price before it was suspended from trading, the Hang Seng index gained more than 5 percent overall.

"It's going to hurt them more than Hong Kong," said Howard Winn, research director at Sun Hung Kai Securities. "It's very unlikely other companies will follow their example." He added, "When the group changed its domicile to Bermuda in 1984 it was a big deal. Others went after them. But today their relative influence in Hong Kong is hugely diminished. They are being eclipsed by new Chinese companies."

Other public companies controlled by the group reported heavy losses, too, as investors speculated that they would follow their parent's example. Those companies included Dairy Farm International Ltd., Jardine International Motor, Mandarin Oriental Hotels, Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. and Hong Kong Land Holdings Ltd.

Together they are Hong Kong's largest private employer and comprise nearly 10 percent of Hong Kong's Hang Seng index.

Jardine Matheson shares represented 1.8 percent of Hong Kong's market capitalization at the end of last month. The shares will still be traded in London, Singapore, Australia and Luxembourg after they are withdrawn here on Dec. 31.

William Jardine, a wealthy opium trader, helped persuade Britain to fight China in the Opium War of 1840-1841, which resulted in China ceding Hong Kong to Britain.

Jardine Matheson thrived in the last century on profits earned in the opium trade and has been inextricably linked with the British colonial government ever since.

While other homes, or trading houses, have been taken over by local Chinese interests, or have hired local senior executives or enlisted companies with strong links to Beijing as their partners, the Keswicks have fiercely guarded Jardine Matheson's independence.

But autonomy has come at a high price. The group, which lost substantial holdings in Shanghai after its fall to Communist forces in 1949, has been criticized by investors for lagging behind its rivals in investing in China.

In late 1992, the group was attacked by Beijing for its suspected supporting role in plans to introduce more democracy in Hong Kong for the last elections under British rule.

## After 2 Years, Muslim and Serb Sarajevo Are Linked

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — There were scenes of great joy and others of heart-rending grief on Wednesday as a trickle of Sarajevans managed to take advantage of the first day of the opening of three routes in and around the Bosnian capital to reunite with loved ones long separated by the Serbian siege of the city.

The focus of attention was the Brotherhood and Unity Bridge in the center of the city where, after a tense 90-minute delay caused by a political dispute, only 41 people from the two sides of the divided city were finally allowed to cross the Miljacka River.

The cause of the delay and dispute was a sign posted prominently at the Serbian-held end of the bridge announcing that visitors were entering "New Sarajevo" in the independent "Srpska Republic" of Bosnia. The Muslim-led Bosnian government, which

is insisting on one open, reunified city, objected vehemently and sought in vain to have it taken down.

But only nine people left from the sector of the city controlled by the Bosnian government in a United Nations-escorted bus to make use of another route leading to central Bosnia, while just 14 Muslims inaugurated a special UN-protected route around the airport connecting the city to the long-isolated Muslim suburb of Banja.

Bosnian Serbs seemed to profit the most Wednesday from the three new routes opened up by the UN peacekeeping force. Within less than an hour, 90 people traveled between two previously Serbian suburbs on two sides of the airport.

Brigadier General André Soubirou, commander of the UN peacekeeping force in Sarajevo, said the modest start to the use of the three new UN-supervised routes was "normal," given the fears on both

sides that something might go wrong on the first day. But he insisted that it constituted "a small but very important step" toward making freedom of movement possible in and around the city.

Still, it was clear from what happened Wednesday that both the Bosnian government and Bosnian Serb authorities are also applying brakes on freedom of movement. Both still seem anxious and uncertain about the implications of a possible exodus from the sector of the city each side controls.

President Alija Izetbegovic said Monday that the government would place "no limits whatsoever" on the departure of people from its sector of the city except for those charged with criminal offenses. But, in fact, it was mostly only men over 60 years of age and women over 55 who were being allowed to leave or cross the bridge, and the government checks and approves each application.

The Bosnian Serbs are being just as careful about

who leaves and who comes into Grbavica, Wednesday, most of the 25 adults and 2 children who crossed the bridge were given a police escort once they had completed "border formalities" for entering "Srpska Republic."

### Serbs Hijack UN Aid Convoy

Bosnian Serb troops hijacked and looted a 10-truck UN aid convoy headed for a Muslim enclave on Wednesday in what a relief official described as an "extremely serious incident," Reuters reported.

"A convoy bound for Maglaj was stopped by Serb military authorities at a new checkpoint east of Teslic on Wednesday afternoon," said Kris Janowski, spokesman for the Sarajevo office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "Serb trucks pulled alongside the convoy and stole their radios and all the food. We view this as an extremely serious incident."

## ANC Urges Seizure of Zulu Area

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Two African National Congress officials on Wednesday called on South Africa's multiparty Transitional Executive Council to seize control of the KwaZulu homeland of the Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Mangosuthu Buthe.

"The situation is explosive," said Jeff Radebe, an ANC official in Natal Province. He said that unless the council "moved quickly to seize control of KwaZulu, many lives will be lost and the election process is in danger of being sabotaged."

Jacob Zuma, the senior ANC leader in the province, where ANC and Inkatha supporters have been fighting each other for 10 years, said Chief Buthelezi was involved in an orchestrated plan to stop the elections.

At least 80 people have been killed in five days of political unrest in KwaZulu-Natal townships and rural areas, the police and other sources said Wednesday. More than 10,000 people have died since the struggle for supremacy between pro-ANC and pro-Inkatha Zulus began in the region in 1984.

Mr. Buthelezi is boycotting South Africa's first all-race elections April 26-28 and is demanding virtual autonomy for the province. He says the interim constitution will merely replace 300 years of white supremacy with domination by the ANC, whose candidates are heavily favored in the election.

The government and the Transitional Executive Council appointed joint administrators to run another black homeland, Ciskei, following



President de Klerk hugging a local National Party candidate on Wednesday during a campaign stop in eastern Cape Province.

the resignation of its military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

Brigadier Gqozo said he feared a bloodbath following a revolt by police and civil servants worried about their pay and pensions when homelands, created under apartheid, disappear after the elections.

Similar demands by public officials toppled Bophuthatswana's autocratic leader, Lucas Mangope, two weeks ago.

President Frederik W. de Klerk

said Wednesday that the situation in the Ciskei homeland was "very volatile."

Political analysts said that the prospects of peace or intensified war in Natal Province was delicately balanced on international mediation between Inkatha and the ANC.

Analysts said they believed that Chief Buthelezi might agree to voting in Natal and KwaZulu even if he decided to boycott the poll.

A senior ANC official said a former U.S. secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger, and a former British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, had been chosen as mediators. The ANC and Inkatha agreed earlier this month to try to resolve their differences through international mediation following months of deadlock in multiparty talks.

## Kohl Offers Interim EU Plan

By Tom Buurke  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl sought to keep the European Union's expansion hopes alive Wednesday by proposing a temporary solution to the bloc's power-sharing dispute, but EU officials said there was no sign that the appeal would succeed with Britain and Spain.

Mr. Kohl's comments in Bonn came as Greek officials, who hold the rotating EU presidency, held new talks with British and Spanish officials here in a last-ditch bid to find a compromise before a meeting of foreign ministers in Ioannina, Greece, this weekend.

But members of the European Parliament said Britain's hard-line stance was jeopardizing the

membership hopes of Sweden, Finland, Austria and Norway. They warned that they would reject any proposal on EU voting rights that gives in to London's demands.

"Even if there is a compromise that comes from Ioannina, it will always be a feeble compromise, and one we can't accept," said Raymond Dury, a Belgian Socialist member, at a session called to review the enlargement negotiations.

EU officials have warned that if the voting dispute was not resolved in Ioannina this weekend, the entry of the four candidate countries will be delayed by up to six months beyond the Jan. 1 target date.

Mr. Kohl expressed hope of resolving the voting dispute, saying at a news conference in Bonn, "I believe that with goodwill solutions

can be found, which in some circumstances could be interim solutions." He indicated that the 12 EU members could agree on voting arrangements that would stay in effect only until a 1996 intergovernmental conference, which will review EU governing mechanisms.

But EU officials in Brussels said the fundamental stumbling block on the voting issue remained. Britain was demanding a legally binding guarantee that two big states and one small one can continue to block EU legislation.

The other 10 members were insisting that the blocking minority must be enlarged as the union grows, although they have offered a waiting period to seek compromises on issues where two big and one small state are isolated.

## 2 Koreas Step Up Warnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The two Koreas traded bellicose warnings on Wednesday amid signs from Washington that the United States was trying to cool tensions over North Korea's suspected nuclear program.

South Korea put its military on heightened alert, ordering leaves canceled and keeping commanders at their posts. Land, sea and air patrols were stepped up, officials said.

Defense Minister Rhee Byoung Tae said that Seoul was ready to defend itself against North Korea and would use any attack as a "chance to reunify" the peninsula. "Should North Korea attack," he told a parliamentary committee, "combined South Korean-U.S. forces or South Korean forces alone will strongly retaliate."

He said that strategies were being set up to use a North Korean attack as a chance to reunify the Korean Peninsula "depending on the seriousness of the provocation. He did not elaborate.

In Beijing, North Korea's ambassador referred to the Korean War in warning the United States not to send Patriot anti-missile bat-

teries to South Korea and not to go ahead with planned joint military exercises. Washington had announced both moves earlier this week.

"The American side should not forget the historical experience from the Korean War of the 1950s and should use it as a lesson," said the ambassador, Chu Chang Jun.

North Korea, which says its nuclear programs are for peaceful purposes, refused to let a team from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency fully inspect its nuclear sites during a visit March 1-15.

The decision prompted a new standoff with the United States. On Monday, North Korea threatened to pull out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The increasingly strident remarks came a day after Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that the United States would pursue further diplomatic pressures before seeking sanctions against North Korea over its refusal to allow inspections.

"We've made it clear to North Korea that it must become a re-

sponsible member of the international community or that community will have no choice but to pursue other options," Mr. Christopher told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Christopher and other U.S. officials spent much of the day seeking to line up support in the United Nations for a resolution that will criticize North Korea and point indirectly to economic sanctions.

In a warning to the United States, China's prime minister, Li Peng, said Tuesday in Beijing that increased pressures could aggravate the situation.

"If pressure is applied on this issue, that can only complicate the situation on the Korean Peninsula, and it will add to the tension there," he said.

President Bill Clinton said in comments published Wednesday that he was impressed with China's efforts to prevent North Korea from developing nuclear weapons.

He also said he was "gratified at the way the Chinese have conducted themselves" on North Korea. (Reuters, AP, NYT)

## DOLLAR: Quiet Market Makes Currency Dealers' Lot Less Rewarding

Continued from Page 1

own dealing rooms have themselves cut quite a swath.

Christian Dunis, a currency economist at Chemical Bank, points to losses of as much as 20 percent taken by several large currency funds in the first two months of the year — citing George Soros, whose Quantum Fund said it lost \$600 million in yen-dollar trading. "It will certainly make them more cautious before they take any more large positions," he said.

It is that abundance of burned fingers and shortage of long-term investors that many blame for months of dull days in the trading rooms. Big fund managers, many currency traders say, loaded up on dollars last year. They now have as much of the American currency as they can handle, and probably a lot more.

The result, Mr. MacKinnon said, "is that since the beginning of the year it has been an interbank market." In other words, bankers are buying and selling currencies among them-

selves and hoping to take some profit out of small, short-term moves — mini-tempests in minuscule tempests. Still absent are those fund managers willing to make the bold, long-term bets that can turn a shift in a currency's value into a long-term trend, not to mention make a fortune.

"People used to making big returns in foreign exchange have been very disappointed this year," Merrill Lynch's Mr. Broker said. "It is probably just a normal year, but the thing is that recent years have been so spectacular."

## ITALY: Berlusconi Denounces Police Raid on His Party as Leftist Plot

Continued from Page 1

nists of resorting to a last-minute dirty tricks campaign in what he called "a desperate effort" to catch up with Forza Italia in the campaign, the first since the country's old parties disappeared as a result of corruption scandals.

The election on Sunday and Monday, considered Italy's most important vote in the post-war era, will determine the shape of the Parliament and its executive branch. Mr. Berlusconi has accused those magistrates investigating his recently formed party and Fininvest, his debt-ridden television, retailing and advertising empire, of being leftist sympathizers.

The tumultuous events Wednesday also

came as mud-slinging escalated between Mr. Berlusconi and his adversaries over allegations that his Forza Italia was the Mafia's choice in the elections.

The election battle reached fever pitch on Tuesday night when Mr. Berlusconi demanded the resignation of Luciano Violante of the Democratic Party of the Left, the chairman of the Parliament's anti-Mafia commission. Mr. Violante's published remarks in an interview with the newspaper La Stampa implied that a top Berlusconi aide was under investigation in connection with a Mafia ring.

On Wednesday, Mr. Violante denied making the comments quoted in the newspaper inter-

view but nonetheless resigned from the committee. A spokesman for Mr. Berlusconi proclaimed Mr. Violante's resignation "a political success."

In recent weeks, the campaign has been characterized by increasingly denagogic and populist rhetoric from both Mr. Berlusconi's rightist coalition and Mr. Occhetto's Progressive Alliance.

While Mr. Berlusconi has made sweeping promises to create one million jobs and cut taxes, Mr. Occhetto has claimed that victory for the right would send the country lurching toward extremism. "The right is fostering a climate of brawling, division, and even hatred," Mr. Occhetto said Tuesday night.

## ALGERIA: France Tells Its Citizens to Leave Following Latest Slaying

Continued from Page 1

nationwide strike to protest the cancellation of elections.

Thousands of other Islamic militants have been imprisoned or sequestered in remote desert camps in the southern part of the country. A Front spokesman living in exile said nearly 1,700 jailed activists, many facing death sentences or life terms, recently escaped from a top security fortress prison with the complicity of their guards.

French intelligence sources said the level of clandestine warfare between the militants and elite security forces, known as *ginsas* for the face masks they wear, had intensified greatly.

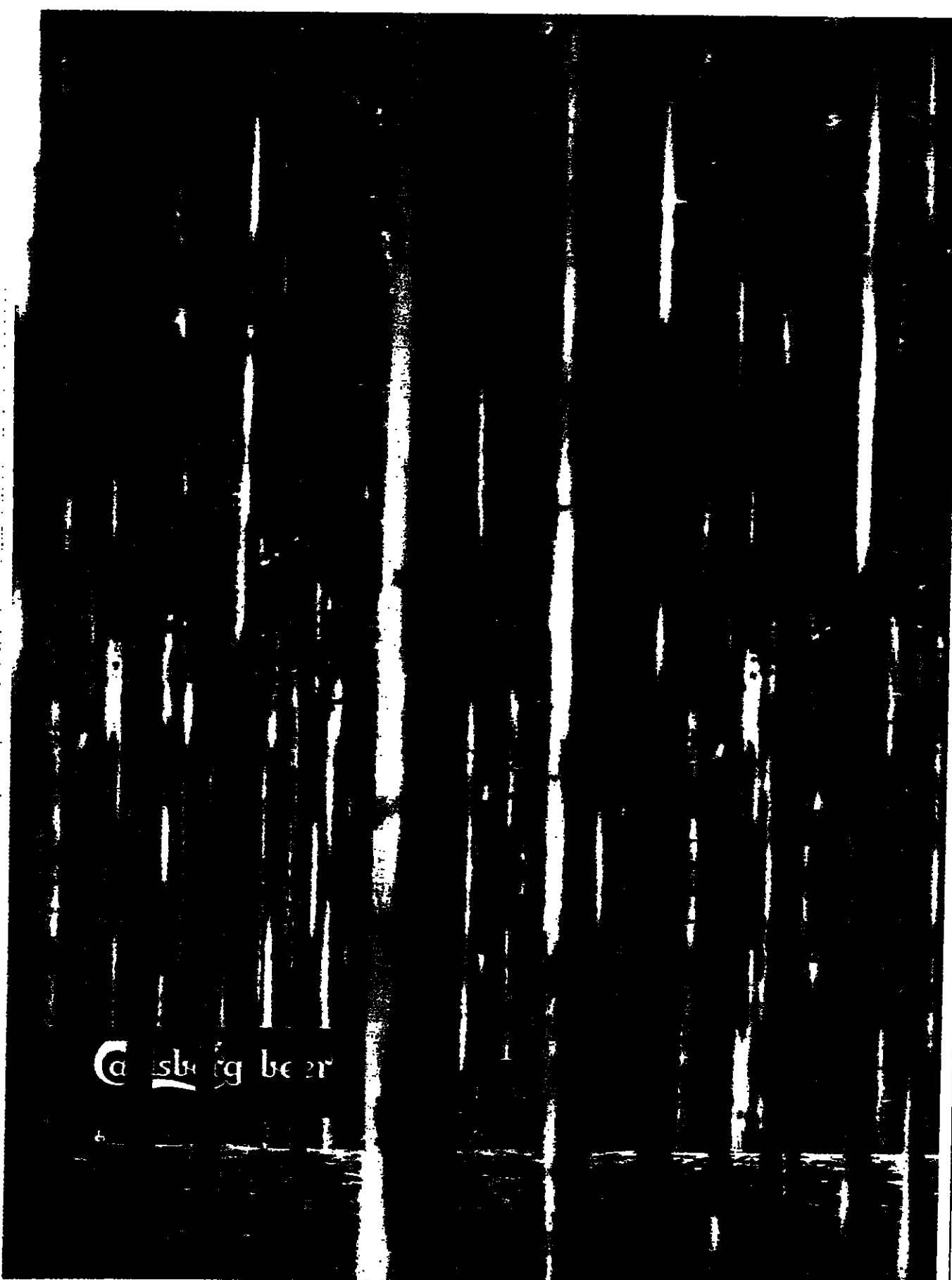
The sources said more than 300 had been killed in the first three weeks of March.

The junta's new president, Liamine Zeroul, vowed to open talks this week with all political groups in another attempt to reach a consensus on how to solve the crisis. But Islamic militant groups have steadfastly refused to cooperate unless activists are released from jail and elections restored.

Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain and Russia have already ordered their citizens to leave Algeria. The United States has reduced its embassy to essential personnel and told Americans to stay out of the country unless their presence is absolutely necessary.

France has long feared that an evacuation of its citizens would risk seeing Algeria's economy collapse under the weight of \$26 billion in debt. But that concern has become secondary now that eight French citizens have been killed and the danger that others may emerge as new targets.

An economic collapse, a descent into civil war or an Islamic takeover in Algeria pose serious problems for France. Any of those scenarios could unleash a tidal wave of refugees among the many Algerians with French papers who would want to enter France at a time when the conservative government is trying to curtail the number of North Africans residing here.



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## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Competition Is Taking Froth Out of Small Czech Breweries

The Czech Republic's 80 breweries, whose product has long been an important part of Czech life, have been rudely jolted by the transition to capitalism.

Some have been privatized, others returned to their prewar owners, and all are feeling the cold wind of competition from big foreign beer-makers now pushing their product in the republic, reports Liberation of Paris.

Most of the breweries use outdated technology, but an association of small brewers says burdensome taxes prevent them from modernizing. They are calling for a progressive tax system like that in Germany, where Bavaria alone supports about 900 breweries.

At the turn of the century, notes Stanislav Bernard, who owns a brewery in Humpolec, there were 650 Czech breweries. He calls for steps to save "the differences of brand and taste, and to preserve tradition" — a tradition enshrined in the works of Czech writers from Bohumil Hrabal to Vaclav Havel.

Czechs still hold the world record for annual beer consumption, at 153 liters per inhabitant (though the figure fell 8.5 percent last year because of price rises and competition from nonalcoholic beverages).

That guarantees the brewers wide public backing. The Beer Lovers' Party has thousands of members, and with support from its British counterpart, the Campaign for Real Ale, it continues the fight to preserve small breweries.

### Around Europe

French women gathered Wednesday across from the Eiffel Tower to mark 50 years of women's suffrage. It hasn't been quite 50 years — amid some controversy, General de Gaulle signed a special order on April 21, 1944, to grant women the vote. Women now make up 54 percent of the French electorate, but they occupy only 6 percent of the seats in Parliament. That compares with 8 percent in Italy, 14 percent in Spain, 20 percent in Germany and 38 percent in Finland.

President François Mitterrand recently revived the idea of political quotas for women. But critics noted that his own Socialist Party has made little progress since adopting a 30 percent quota for women as candidates in 1980. Even the Greens party, which declares itself feminist, admits that it has been unable to field enough women to be candidates.

Step aside, children of the '60s, you're showing your age: That might be the slogan of a German politician who is given a good chance of becoming the youngest member ever elected to the Bundestag, Matthias Berninger, a 23-year-old Green party politician from Hesse state, surprised everyone by leading the ecology party's list in recent local elections. If, in legislative elections later this

year, the state's Greens pass the 10 percent barrier required to place deputies in the Bundestag, he appears assured of a seat, reports Der Spiegel.

The leader of his list, Joschka Fischer, 45, had advised Mr. Berninger not to run yet. But the soft-voiced student insists that the party — average age about 40 — needs generational change. He mocks his older comrades as the "grayed Greens." Mr. Berninger was 12 when the Greens first entered the Bundestag, and he missed the 1968 protests that forged the politics of a generation — "I wasn't born yet."

But he is no rank amateur. He has spoken at regional and national meetings, and his views seem calculated not to provoke but to win votes. "The Greens are not enemies of the economy," he says, "we will promote the economy and create jobs." Even Joschka Fischer grudgingly admits, "he has talent."

British men generally leave the sometimes embarrassing task of buying underwear to the women in their lives, according to a new survey. Half of the women polled by Mintel, a marketing agency, said they bought underwear for men, while 13 percent of men say they never buy their own underwear. The survey of 1,500 adults did not ask those men why they failed to do so. "We don't know whether it's because they don't wear underwear or they're too lazy," said a spokesman. "We just don't know."

Brian Knowlton

## Opus Dei Head, Alvaro del Portillo, Dies

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — Bishop Alvaro del Portillo, 80, the head of Opus Dei, the conservative Roman Catholic movement that has drawn much controversy since its founding in 1928, died of a heart attack in Rome on Wednesday.

Bishop Portillo had been the head of the movement since its founder, Monsignor José María Escrivá de Balaguer, died in 1975. Born in Madrid, Bishop Portillo joined Opus Dei in 1935 and became a priest nine years later. From his first days within the organization, he was a close confidant of the founder and was subsequently part of an intense campaign to have him beatified.

It bore fruit in 1992 when, in the relatively short space of 17 years following Monsignor Balaguer's death, the Pope beatified him at a ceremony that drew 200,000 to St. Peter's Square.

The stated goal of Opus Dei is to promote the gospel through exemplary behavior socially and at work. But liberal Catholics have long accused it of being secretive and elitist, using disproportionate influence at the Vatican to create a "church-within-a-church."

Bishop Portillo, however, always maintained that the movement, with 77,000 members worldwide, 1,500 of them priests, had no sinister aspect.

In 1982, the Pope conferred the unusual status of a personal prelature on Opus Dei, setting it apart from the hierarchy and granting it a special kind of autonomy.

A successor to Bishop Portillo would be chosen at a special congress that would submit its decision to the Pope.

**Giulietta Masina, 74, Fellini's Widow and Star**

ROME (AP) — Giulietta Masina, 74, the widow and often the leading lady in Federico Fellini's films, died Wednesday in Rome.

Miss Masina was being treated for a tumor at a clinic where she had been admitted in October.

The wide-eyed actress appeared in some of Mr. Fellini's best-known films, including "La Strada," "The Nights of Cabiria" and "Juliet of the Spirits."

She returned to the screen in 1985 after almost 20 years to star with Marcello Mastroianni in Mr. Fellini's "Ginger and Fred."

Mr. Fellini died in October after a stroke, and a badly shaken Miss

Masina was hospitalized with exhaustion.

Miss Masina, born near Bologna, was the daughter of a school teacher, and began acting with a university drama group. She got her first break in 1942, starring on an Italian radio show in a play written by a fellow student — Fellini. They were married the following year.

She made her film debut in a bit part in Roberto Rossellini's "Paisà" in 1946.

She won the best actress award at the Cannes film festival in 1956 for her role as a prostitute in the "Nights of Cabiria."

Walter Lantz, 93, the pioneering animator who created Woody Woodpecker and other cartoon favorites, died of heart failure Tuesday in Los Angeles. He also created Chilly Willy, Andy Panda, Oswald Rabbit, Cootie Bug and other characters.

Estelle Sommers, 74, the administrator and joint owner of the nationwide Capezio Dance-Theater Shops and an arts patron who advised many important dance groups, died of cancer Monday in New York.

Ruth Jordan, whose autobiogra-

phy of growing up as a Jewish girl in Palestine won an American Jewish literary award, died from liver cancer in London on March 17.

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The Product Specialists must have sufficient international work experience in product development, marketing, merchandising or related areas on a consultancy level; sufficient knowledge of dominant and emerging market and design trends; effective communication skills; familiarity with Philippine products and markets; willingness to travel to identified provinces of the Philippines.

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Executive Director, Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines  
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The Elliott School has 87 full-time faculty members. It offers four undergraduate degree programs and seven M.A. programs. Total undergraduate enrollment is 1,030; graduate students number 800. Admission is highly selective.

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Send nomination of application and resume to:

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**Translators MIF**



# Unseen Force, Tugging at Galaxies, Upsets Ideas of Universe

galaxies and larger structures developed. Dr. Margaret Geller of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts, said the huge patterns of galaxy clusters her research team has been observing in deep-space surveys "may be related somehow to these large-scale motions."

Beginning in 1976, Dr. Geller's group produced a series of revealing one continuous sheet of galaxy clusters, dubbed "the Great Wall," that extended 150 million light-years across the northern sky and represented the single largest structure ever seen in nature. The survey has now been extended to the southern sky, which was found to have its own version of the great wall.

Dr. Geller said that the models of cosmic evolution do not account for so many large-scale structures. Nor is it clear that they are the largest structures possible. "We simply haven't sampled a large enough volume of space to know that the distribution of the matter in the universe is really this inhomogeneous on all scales," she said. "We are still in our own astronomical backyard."

Swan Greenwood for The New York Times

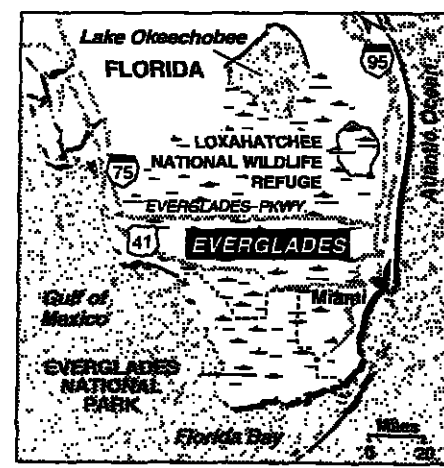
*As the water levels dropped, the number of wading birds decreased by 90 percent and alligators often basked or hunted in shallows less than a foot deep.*

The merest of north-south slopes in the essentially flat terrain allowed a broad sheet of water, seldom more than three feet deep, to flow from Lake Okechobee to Florida Bay, where it helped support the bay's own rich estuarine ecosystem. The journey of a single drop might take a full year.

The marsh functioned as a gigantic collector of organic energy. When converted into nutritious energy by plants and stored ultimately in the bodies of aquatic animals.

Dr. Crawford S. Holling, an ecologist at the University of Florida, who contributed to the Davis-Ogden book, calls the historic marsh a "soup of organic production" consisting of algae, aquatic insects, snails, crayfish, turtles and a wide variety of other organisms.

Because of the landscape's flatness, small changes in elevation produced a striking variety of habitats. The same terrain could contain an equally great variety of plant and animal combinations.




French researchers reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine* in September 1993 that clinical tests of the ALD oil on 35 children found that despite testimonials from parents, the oil had no influence on the disease.

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IDIOM LETUP ARI  
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**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month \$25

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*[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to extreme blurring and low contrast. It appears to be a dense block of text, possibly a list or a detailed report, spanning several lines.]*

*[The following page contains extremely faint vertical text, likely bleed-through from another document.]*

13 Martin Small Low Stock	Div	Yr	PE	High	Low	Lowest Div
1960	1.00	1960	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1961	1.00	1961	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1962	1.00	1962	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1963	1.00	1963	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1964	1.00	1964	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1965	1.00	1965	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1966	1.00	1966	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1967	1.00	1967	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1968	1.00	1968	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1969	1.00	1969	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1970	1.00	1970	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1971	1.00	1971	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1972	1.00	1972	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1973	1.00	1973	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1974	1.00	1974	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1975	1.00	1975	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1976	1.00	1976	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1977	1.00	1977	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1978	1.00	1978	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1979	1.00	1979	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1980	1.00	1980	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1981	1.00	1981	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1982	1.00	1982	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1983	1.00	1983	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1984	1.00	1984	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1985	1.00	1985	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1986	1.00	1986	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1987	1.00	1987	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1988	1.00	1988	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1989	1.00	1989	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1990	1.00	1990	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1991	1.00	1991	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1992	1.00	1992	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1993	1.00	1993	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1994	1.00	1994	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1995	1.00	1995	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1996	1.00	1996	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1997	1.00	1997	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1998	1.00	1998	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
1999	1.00	1999	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2000	1.00	2000	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2001	1.00	2001	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2002	1.00	2002	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2003	1.00	2003	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2004	1.00	2004	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2005	1.00	2005	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2006	1.00	2006	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2007	1.00	2007	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2008	1.00	2008	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2009	1.00	2009	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2010	1.00	2010	15.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
2011	1.00	2011	1			

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 1954年12月11日 星期四  
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 1954年12月14日 星期日  
 1954年12月15日 星期一  
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 1954年12月17日 星期三  
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 1954年12月19日 星期五  
 1954年12月20日 星期六  
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 1954年12月25日 星期四  
 1954年12月26日 星期五  
 1954年12月27日 星期六  
 1954年12月28日 星期日  
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100%	1.10	4.00	15.00	1.50	100.00	90.00	95.00
90%	1.00	3.50	16.00	1.40	90.00	80.00	85.00
80%	0.90	3.00	17.00	1.30	80.00	70.00	75.00
70%	0.80	2.50	18.00	1.20	70.00	60.00	65.00
60%	0.70	2.00	19.00	1.10	60.00	50.00	55.00
50%	0.60	1.50	20.00	1.00	50.00	40.00	45.00
40%	0.50	1.00	21.00	0.90	40.00	30.00	35.00
30%	0.40	0.50	22.00	0.80	30.00	20.00	25.00
20%	0.30	0.00	23.00	0.70	20.00	10.00	15.00
10%	0.20	0.00	24.00	0.60	10.00	0.00	5.00
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1. 姓名: 王明  
 2. 性别: 男  
 3. 年龄: 25  
 4. 籍贯: 江苏省南京市  
 5. 民族: 汉族  
 6. 职业: 教师  
 7. 学历: 本科  
 8. 婚姻状况: 未婚  
 9. 健康状况: 良好  
 10. 兴趣爱好: 阅读、运动、音乐  
 11. 特长: 钢琴、书法  
 12. 座右铭: 天道酬勤  
 13. 自我评价: 性格开朗，乐于助人，有较强的责任心和团队合作精神。

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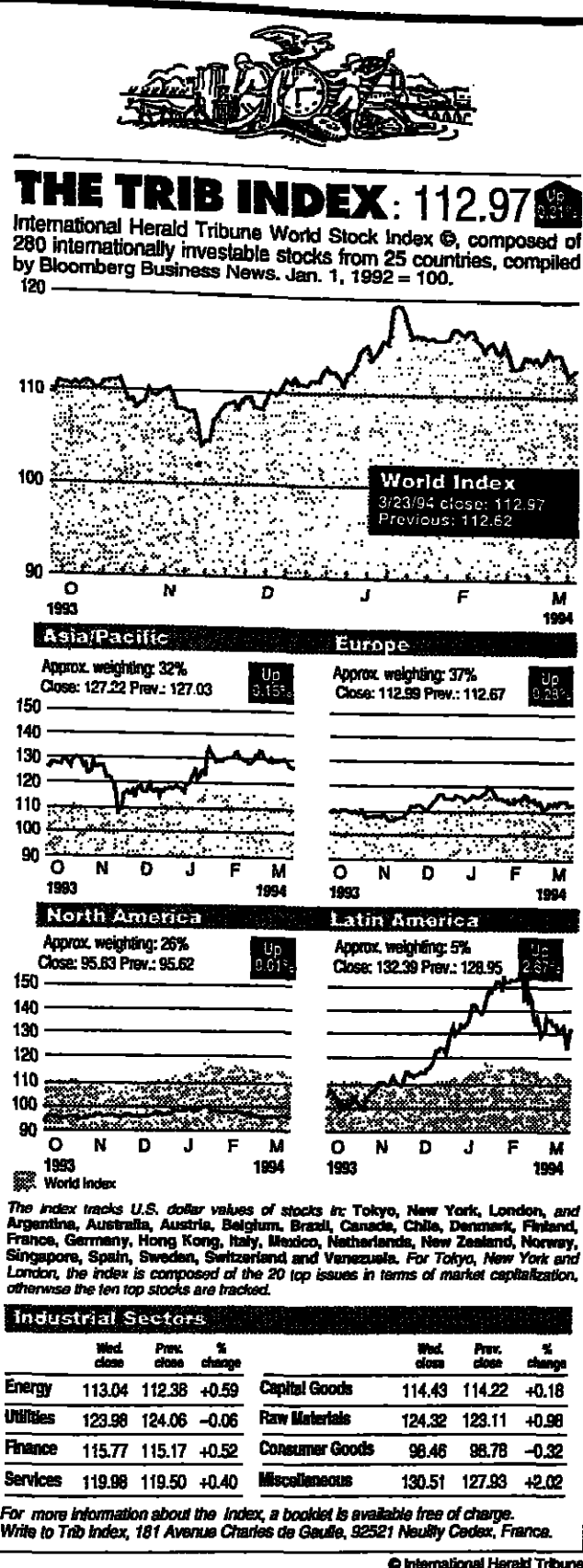
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# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, March 24, 1994

Page 11



## Berkshire Investors Get a Risk Lesson from Buffett

By Brett D. Fromson

**Washington Post Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Warren E. Buffett, chairman of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. and widely considered to be the most successful American stock investor, offered some unconventional views on risk and diversification in his annual letter to shareholders.

After a quick review of Berkshire's performance — the company's earnings rose to \$688.1 million last year from \$407.3 million in 1992 — Mr. Buffett talked about what "risk" meant for investors. "We define risk, using dictionary terms," he wrote, "as the possibility of loss or injury."

He rejected the standard Wall Street definition of risk, devised in universities,

which depends on how volatile a stock's price is compared to the market.

"These academics compute with precision the 'beta' of a stock — its relative volatility in the past," he said. "In their hunger for a single statistic to measure risk, however, they forget a fundamental principle: It is better to be approximately right than precisely wrong."

Instead of focusing on stock prices, Mr. Buffett said he examines an underlying business and its prospects. If he thinks a company looks promising, he is inclined to buy shares if they have fallen recently.

Focusing fun at the academics, he said, "Under beta-based theory, a stock that has dropped very sharply compared to the market becomes 'riskier' at the lower price

than it was at the higher price. Would that description have made any sense to someone who was offered the entire company at a vastly reduced price?"

Mr. Buffett also debunked Wall Street's love affair with diversification — the notion that it is better to own more stocks rather than fewer for a given sum of investment money.

"If you are a know-something investor, able to understand business economics and to find five to 10 sensibly priced companies that possess important long-term competitive advantages," he said, "conventional diversification makes no sense for you."

"I cannot understand why an investor of that sort elects to put money into a busi-

ness that is his 20th favorite rather than simply adding that money to his top choices. In the words of the prophet Mac West: 'Too much of a good thing can be wonderful.'"

Mr. Buffett also tackled the issue of corporate governance.

"At our annual meetings, someone usually asks, 'What happens to this place if you get hit with a truck?'"

Mr. Buffett answered that question by explaining what he planned to have happen to his controlling ownership after he dies. "All of my stock will go to my wife, Susie, would she survive me, or to a foundation if she dies before I do," he said.

In that case, he writes, the outside direc-

tors will be in "a potentially useful situation. If they become unhappy with either the competence or the integrity of the manager, they can go directly to the owner (his wife or the foundation) and report their dissatisfaction. This situation is ideal for an outside director, since he need make his case only to a single, presumably interested, owner, who can forthwith effect change if the argument is persuasive."

Mr. Buffett said this would ensure "first class management. If the controlling owner is intelligent and self-confident, he will make decisions in respect to management that are meritorious and pro-shareholder. Moreover — and this is critically important — he can readily correct any mistakes he makes."

## A 2d Wind for Russian Reform

By Fred Hiatt

**Washington Post Service**  
**MOSCOW** — Two months ago, when key reformers quit Russia's government, they and their free-market allies predicted disaster for this nation's large and wounded economy.

Russia's government had been hijacked by a faceless band of Soviet-era apparatchiks, the reformers said, whose largesse toward collective farms and hopeless factories would soon trigger hyperinflation. The newspaper *Izvestia* said "the government of reforms has ceased to exist."

So far, though, disaster has not materialized, and reforms are weaving forward more or less as before. When Michel Camdessus, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, gave his blessing late Tuesday to the current government's course, he was endorsing those same Soviet-era apparatchiks who have, to a great degree, adopted the policies of the reformers they ousted.

As Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin stood beside him, Mr. Camdessus praised Russia's government for acting "with courage and determination." Five days of meetings in Moscow, Mr. Camdessus added, had given him "a great feeling of confidence."

As a result, he was ready to recommend that the IMF proceed with a long-delayed \$1.5 billion loan to Russia, a symbol of support that Russian officials said would be worth far more than its face value.

The IMF's response may have partly refuted criticism it has encountered in the West for not backing Russia's reforms enthusiastically enough in the past. It certainly did not mean that Russia had turned the corner. By almost any measure, the economy is in poor shape, improving in certain areas but deteriorating in others.

The government has formulated a relatively tight-money budget, but may not be able to defend it against pressure from the armed forces, the collective farms and other powerful lobbies now pleading for more funds.

Boris G. Fyodorov, the reformist finance minister who left the government in January full of dark predictions, still fears the worst is ahead. In a recent interview, he said that monthly inflation would hit 35 percent by June or July.

"The people in the government fail to un-

**To the surprise of many reformers who have left the government, Prime Minister Chernomyrdin has refused to hand out easy credits.**

derstand the most simple relations between cause and effect," Mr. Fyodorov said.

Moreover, if Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin and his prime minister stick to the tight-money policy advocated by the reformers and the IMF, they could provoke unemployment and social unrest, Mr. Yeltsin's opponents have already said that they will be waiting to exploit any such discontent.

Yet what has been striking in the past two months has been the shift in Mr. Chernomyrdin's rhetoric toward tough fiscal discipline and, so far, his willingness to pursue policies to match. For much of the past year, Mr. Chernomyrdin was willing to let his reformist deputy, Yegor T. Gaidar, take the heat for

unpopular reforms, while the prime minister himself bemoaned the production slump and state industry's impoverishment.

But when Mr. Gaidar, the architect of Mr. Yeltsin's reforms since 1991, left the government in January, Mr. Chernomyrdin was left squarely with responsibility for the economy.

This was especially true since Mr. Yeltsin distanced himself from economic policy.

A rash of work stoppages and protests following Mr. Gaidar's departure showed that many had expected Mr. Chernomyrdin to open the faucets of government spending, and did not want to be left behind. The ruble's plunge against the dollar also revealed inflationary expectations.

But to the reformers' surprise, Mr. Chernomyrdin refused to hand out easy credits.

"He's standing up very sharply against subsidies," Anders Aslund, a pro-reform economist, said a few weeks after Mr. Fyodorov had quit. "In private, he acts completely differently than what he says in public."

Mr. Chernomyrdin has now gradually altered his public line as well. Increasingly, perhaps sobered by the task of shaping Russia's 1994 budget, he spoke out against credit subsidies and other "popular" but inflationary "solutions" to Russia's crisis.

"Many, perhaps everybody, wants to be kind," he told the upper house of parliament last week. "But either we come to grips with the problem of financial discipline, or we will never extricate ourselves from this crisis."

The prime minister, a veteran of the Soviet gas industry, had proclaimed with some satisfaction the end of "market romanticism" when Mr. Gaidar quit. He said he was proud to be considered a "red director," a Commu-

See REFORMERS, Page 12

## Fed Move Sparks Prime Rate Rise, But Dollar Slumps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Several major U.S. banks raised their prime rates Wednesday, following a move Tuesday by the Federal Reserve Board to raise short-term interest rates, but the dollar still languished against European currencies.

Chemical Bank, Chase Manhattan and several other banks raised their prime rates to 6.25 percent from 6.0 percent, marking the first increases among major banks since July 1992.

The central bank said Tuesday that it would put pressure on bank reserves, a technical move expected to spur a rise in the federal funds overnight interbank loan rate. On Wednesday, at its usual time to intervene in the money markets shortly before noon, the Fed refrained from adding reserves to the banking system. With federal funds trading at 3.50 percent, its absence was seen as confirmation that it had raised its target from 3.25 percent.

Despite the higher returns being offered for dollar deposits, investors sold the U.S. currency on sentiment that the pace of U.S. rate increases and German rate cuts was not quick enough.

The Bundesbank allowed its securities repurchase rate, its benchmark money market rate, to slip by

8 basis points Wednesday. The repurchase rate, now at 5.80 percent, has declined just 20 points during the past four weeks, a snail's pace for most buyers of the dollar.

The dollar tumbled to 1.681: Deutsche marks in New York down from 1.6884 Tuesday. The U.S. currency fell to 1.4275 Swiss francs from 1.4301 and to 5.7450 French francs from 5.7638. Sterling rose to \$1.4975 from \$1.4880.

"The Fed tightened, the Bundesbank eased and the dollar was left unchanged," said Jussi Kakkio, international economist at S.G. Warburg. "That's worrying and shows the interest rate story isn't everything."

The dollar was kept under pressure by concerns German M-3 money supply growth is accelerating and will keep credit easing there painful. M-3 grew 21.1 percent in January, well above the Bundesbank's 4- to 6-percent goal for 1994. German newspapers on Wednesday quoted Bundesbank officials as saying M-3 could rise between 17 and 20 percent in February.

The main reason for the Bundesbank's caution on interest rates is its concern runaway growth in the economy's money supply will spark inflation. The Bundesbank aims to

See DOLLAR, Page 12

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Performance Reviews Losing Fans

By Jay Mathews

**Washington Post Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Of all the management devices to take hold in the American workplace, none has acquired a firmer grip than the performance review.

Business school professors extol it. Quality management consultants continually refine it. Corporate leaders, such as General Electric Co.'s John F. Welch Jr., and well-regarded politicians, such as Vice President Al Gore, embrace it as the key to making organizations work.

Yet just as it has reached a level of near-universal acceptance in American offices, the performance review — the annual evaluation of an employee's strengths and weaknesses — is encountering a backlash from the ranks of the industrial psychologists and efficiency experts who once considered it indispensable.

Management consultants and psychologists have concluded that the reviews have severe shortcomings. Detailed studies of performance appraisals show that at their best they often are wildly inconsistent and damaging to the loyalty and commitment that help employees do their best.

Stories of wayward evaluators have become standard topics of coffee break conversation, although almost no one who related their most painful moments wished to have their names attached to them. An aerospace executive in Seattle told of being sandwiched between the supervisor who hired him and a rival supervisor who evaluated him. The second boss "vented his spleen on me," the executive said, and then resigned from the company, leaving a permanent black mark in the employee's file.

Some office workers say no matter what

their discomfort, annual evaluations done properly have value.

"If the boss provides specific information, they can be very helpful," said a Wall Street financial analyst who has given and received performance reviews for 20 years.

Many supervisors say they see no other fair way to decide who will be given more pay and responsibility.

But industrial psychologists say they have little proof that annual performance reviews keep the promise of their designers, which is to make organizations more productive. They say that many companies tolerate appraisals — which many supervisors also find frustrating and time-wasting — only because the evaluation records help to defend dismissals in court.

Two researchers at the University of California at Irvine, Jone L. Pearce and Lyman Porter, found employees of two federal agencies reported a significant loss of commitment to their jobs after an evaluation system was instituted and they were rated only "satisfactory."

A 1991 survey of 5,836 employees of companies across the country by Wyatt Co. found

only 41 percent felt they learned something useful from their evaluations, while the rest were negative or noncommittal.

The late W. Edwards Deming, a specialist on quality management, concluded that the American performance review system "nourishes short-term performance, annihilates long-term planning, builds fear, demolishes teamwork, nourishes rivalry and leaves people bitter."

Some critics, such as incentives specialist Alfie Kohn, would prefer to junk the system entirely.

"Even if performance appraisals were adequate to gauge how well people are doing," he said, "their effects are usually so destructive that they shouldn't be used anyway." Most other psychologists and human resources executives, no matter how critical, still believe the reviews are necessary. But the barriers to success are large for a device that causes frequent bad feelings and misunderstandings.

Frank Schmidt, professor of human resources at the University of Iowa, said the principal problem is unreliability. Studies show, he said, "a rather high level of disagreement between different supervisors evaluating the same individual."

Marc Holze, professor of public administration at Rutgers University's Newark, New Jersey, campus, recalled supervisors giving high ratings to certain employees "because they have, shall we say, a personal relationship with them outside the office." Such things often happen without other employees objecting, he said. "Most people are not going to blow the whistle, or even toot the whistle, for fear it might hurt their careers."

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	£	DM	FF	Lira	Yen	S. P.	Yen	CS	Pounds
Amsterdam	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
Brussels	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
Frankfurt	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
London (a)	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
Madrid	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
New York (b)	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
Paris	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
Tokyo	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
Zurich	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
1 ECU	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377
1 SDR	1.686	2.075	1.354	1.835	1.635	1.377	1.377	1.377	1.377

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU		
1 month	3 1/4-3 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2		
3 months	3 1/4-3 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2		
6 months	3 1/4-3 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2		
1 year	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	3 1/4-3 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2	2 1/2-2 1/2	6 1/4-6 1/2		

Key Money Rates									
	United States	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland
Discount rate	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	6.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Federal funds	3 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3-month CDs	3 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
90-day T-bills	3 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1-year Treasury bill	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
2-year Treasury bill	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3-year Treasury bill	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
5-year Treasury bill	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
10-year Treasury bill	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
10-year Government bond	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

## Jena Sees Its Future Come Into Focus

### Optical Company Rises From Remains of State Firm

By Brandon Mitchener

**International Herald Tribune**  
**JENA, Germany** — Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, who lived and taught here about 200 years ago, once said "everyone who was anyone in Germany passed through" this old university town in the wine hills of Thuringia.

Since 1991, Ludhar Späth, 56, a former West German state premier and high priest of high technology, has been doing his best to make Jena a mecca again.

But this time, Jena's attraction is less literature and more science and technology. The cornerstones of an optical and electronic engineering empire named Jenoptik that is not only surviving but aggressively expanding.

Jenoptik, a state-owned holding company headed by Mr. Späth, was the first East German company to buy into a high-technology company in the United States. It has since entered into another joint venture in Canada, reactivated old ties to Russia and mapped out investments in China, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

In Jena, Jenoptik has been equally actively spinning off subsidiaries, attracting new businesses, breaking ground on new buildings and generally helping Thuringia boom. The state's economy grew 11.6 percent last year after inflation, double the 6.3 percent average for all of Eastern Germany.

Mr. Späth said the company would double its sales, to 150 million Deutsche marks (\$89 million), and turn a profit by 1996 and be ready to go public by 1998.

His success, however, cannot come soon enough.

"I have no doubt we'll get the problems under control, but I worry whether people can wait that long," Mr. Späth said.

Sitting in a modern office tower overlooking Jena's medieval center, the jovial politician and businessman said, "We have to show people that we can create jobs with new products; then they will forgive us when we have other things made where it's cheaper."

A fragment of the giant Carl Zeiss Jena military-industrial conglomerate, Jenoptik began its free-market existence in 1990 with a highly trained workforce but no products. Since then, it has spun off some activities and converted others to high-tech commercial production with remarkable speed.

The dinosaur that it was before "has been replaced by small insects in the form of efficient small and medium-sized businesses," a Jenoptik brochure proclaims, counting 160 companies spun off or newly founded and 6,000 jobs created.

The company's core activities were re-grouped as Jenoptik Technologie on Jan. 1, at which time Jenoptik GmbH became an administrative holding that also includes Tridelta, an East German industrial ceramics manufacturer and has its heart set on Dornier Medizintechnik, a subsidiary of Deutsche Aerospace AG that is up for sale.

Jenoptik products have a wide range of uses, from semiconductor manufacturing and satellite communications, laser and diagnostic medical instruments to image analysis, global positioning and photography.

"We try to specialize in innovative products for which we can demand a high price," Mr.

Späth said. "When competitors arrive in the market, we have to already be a product generation further along."

About 400 of the 1,200 employees of Jenoptik Technologie work in research and development, which consumes half of the company's budget. While most of East German industry remains strongly biased toward goods and services for local consumption, Jenoptik is clearly preparing to compete with high-tech product in global markets.

For 10 years, Mr. Späth said, Germany has "allowed itself to be duped by the artificial export successes associated with European integration and let costs run out of control." Instead, he said, "We should have been asking ourselves whether we were up to competing with Japan and the United States."

As for the future, he said, "We will remain dependent on exports. A good part of our products go into the semiconductor manufacturing industry. There's nothing left of the industry in Europe, but there are markets in Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and the United States." The company also recently opened representative office in Beijing.

Mr. Späth readily admits that some of Jenoptik's ideas will flop.

"Every new development is a risk," he said. "We can't afford any sure things, because we wouldn't make any money with them." The reason: copycat producers elsewhere would quickly undercut German prices.

Jenoptik's difficult shift might be an example for companies elsewhere struggling with small

See JENA, Page 11

## France, U.S. Press GATT On Rights

**WASHINGTON** — The United States and France have reached agreement on a provision to protect workers' rights that they will seek to append to the GATT agreement, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Wednesday.

The two countries will push for their position next month in Marrakech, Morocco, where the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is scheduled to be signed.

The provision seeks enforcement of labor laws preventing poor countries from exporting low-cost goods made by exploited workers. It asks that GATT's successor, the World Trade Organization, crack down on the use of children, prisoners or slaves as manufacturing laborers.

But Paris and Washington are not likely to press for a permanent committee within the World Trade Organization to address labor standards. Nor will they ask that the organization have control over minimum wages, officials said.

(APX, Reuters)

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## MARKET DIARY

## Fed's Move Gives Lift to Blue Chips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Share prices aimed ground Wednesday as equity markets appeared to endorse the Federal Reserve Board's widely expected move on Tuesday to nudge interest rates.

"The issue of Fed tightening is over, for at least a couple of months

## U.S. Stocks

nyway," said Jim Benning, equity trader at BT Brokerage, a unit of ankers Trust New York Corp. Shares also were boosted by expectations that companies would report strong first-quarter earnings in April. Automobile and financial issues recorded some of the sharp gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.91 points higher, at 869.46. It had risen as high as 10.1 points at one point in the session, but the rally stalled soon after it reached the threshold of 3,880.

Meanwhile, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 15/32, to 2.56, sending its yield to 6.89 percent from 6.85 percent. The bond had jumped nearly a point on Tuesday to 2.41, as investors sought refuge in the Fed as being vigilant about inflation.

The Fed raised the perceived rate for the federal funds rate Tuesday to 3.50 from 3.25 percent, the second quarter-point increase in 10 months.

## DOLLAR: Rate Skeptics Sell

Continued from Page 11

that orders for durable goods fell 2.5 percent in February, the first monthly decline in six months.

But the dollar was lifted against the yen by the deteriorating relationship between North and South Korea. The dollar is usually seen as a safe haven during political or military unrest.

Although recent government data showed inflation under control, risk-

## Foreign Exchange

ing commodity prices prompted analysts to laud the rate increase as well-timed. The Commodity Research Bureau's index of 21 key prices rose to the highest level in two-and-a-half years Wednesday.

The dollar's sluggishness in the face of the increase in U.S. rates left investors to shift concerns to the U.S. trade deficit, growing U.S. mutual and pension fund investment overseas and the investigation into President Bill Clinton's national dealings in the 1980s.

"The trade deficit is a problem to the extent that it's a drag on growth and because there's a natural flow of money out of the United States to it," said David Cooper, an analyst at Chemical Bank in London.

The dollar was also hit by the Commerce Department's report

Advancers outpaced decliners by about 6 to 5 on the Big Board, where volume totaled 281.44 million shares, hardly changed from 282.69 million shares on Tuesday. With the focus still firmly on monetary policy, the market paid little attention to a government report that orders to U.S. factories for durable goods had fallen an unexpectedly large 2.5 percent in February, the first decline since last July. Orders had risen 4.4 percent in January.

Merck was the most-active NYSE issue, down 1/4 at 29. Grunul & Co. downgraded several pharmaceutical stocks. Among heavily traded cyclical stocks, the Big Three automakers all advanced amid optimism about upcoming results. Ford gained 1/4 to 63 1/2, Chrysler rallied 1/4 to 58 1/2 and GM advanced 1/4 to 60 1/2.

Financial stocks climbed amid reports that company executives were buying more of their own shares and as confidence rose that interest rate rises would be gradual and modest. Travelers Inc. rose 1/4 to 38 1/2, American Express rose 1/4 to 30 1/2, Federal National Mortgage climbed 1/4 to 8 1/2 and Dean Witter climbed 1/4 to 36 1/2.

Tobacco stocks climbed after Merrill Lynch raised ratings on Philip Morris, which rose 1/4 to 53, and on American Brands, which climbed 1/4 to 31 1/2. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

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March 23

**The Dow**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	869.46	870.00	868.00	869.46	+6.91
S&P 500	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
NASDAQ	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00	+10.00

**NYSE Most Active**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Merck	1,000,000	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	-1/4
Chrysler	500,000	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/2	+1/4
GM	400,000	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/2	+1/4
Ford	300,000	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/2	+1/4

**NASDAQ Most Active**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Novell	1,000,000	28 1/4	28 1/8	28 1/4	-1/4
Oracle	500,000	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	-1/4
Microsoft	400,000	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	-1/4
Intel	300,000	23 1/4	23 1/8	23 1/4	-1/4

**AMEX Most Active**

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ENSCO	1,000,000	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	-1/4
Amstar	500,000	20 1/4	20 1/8	20 1/4	-1/4
Eastman	400,000	19 1/4	19 1/8	19 1/4	-1/4
Johnson	300,000	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/4	-1/4

**Market Sales**

Index	Today	Prev.	Chg.
NYSE	281.44	282.69	-1.25
S&P 500	279.00	280.00	-1.00
NASDAQ	1,200.00	1,210.00	-10.00

## REFORMERS: Russia Stays on Track

Continued from Page 11

ist-era factory boss. But last week, he told parliament that most factories could solve their problems by improving "marketing," cutting costs and developing new products. Many Soviet-era factory managers "should long ago have been gotten rid of," he said.

The prime minister traveled to a hotbed of reform, the Volga River city of Nizhny Novgorod, to endorse a program to privatize land

by breaking up collective farms into smaller business units.

At one point, the prime minister warned: "We have to live according to our means, and we should not give pledges that we cannot fulfill. Otherwise, we may find ourselves in another spiral of inflation, facing sharpened social unrest."

Michael Berger, Investor's economic reporter, recently acknowledged that Mr. Chernomyrdin has shown unexpected stringency toward Russia's credit-hungry lob-

bies. But he said the austerity is not accompanied by a grander vision of reform.

"In a nutshell, the government is still dithering and is afraid to make sharp movements either way," Mr. Berger wrote. "Perhaps this is the only way to go in the currently shaky political and economic environment. But dithering only pays if it serves as a basis for a sudden dash in a very specific direction."

**Dow Jones Averages**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	869.46	870.00	868.00	869.46	+6.91
Transp.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Comp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Standard & Poor's Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Transp.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Comp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**NYSE Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**NASDAQ Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00
Indus.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Transp.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00

**AMEX Stock Index**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	869.46	870.00	868.00	869.46	+6.91
Transp.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Comp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**NYSE Diary**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**AMEX Diary**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**NASDAQ Diary**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00
Indus.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Transp.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00

**For Investment Information**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Market Sales**

Index	Today	Prev.	Chg.
NYSE	281.44	282.69	-1.25
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**Market Sales**

Index	Today	Prev.	Chg.
NYSE	281.44	282.69	-1.25
S&P 500	279.00	280.00	-1.00
NASDAQ	1,200.00	1,210.00	-10.00

**EUROPEAN FUTURES**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	869.46	870.00	868.00	869.46	+6.91
Transp.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Comp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Metals**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	869.46	870.00	868.00	869.46	+6.91
Transp.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Comp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Financial**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Stock Indexes**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Dividends**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Spot Commodities**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**U.S. FUTURES**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Grains**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Metals**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Livestock**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Food**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comp.	279.00	280.00	278.00	279.00	+1.00
Indus.	173.00	174.00	172.00	173.00	+1.00
Transp.	1200.00	1210.00	1190.00	1200.00	+10.00

**Financial**

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
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## Profit Halved As Recession Weighs on BNP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Banque Nationale de Paris said Wednesday that its net profit plummeted 53 percent in 1993, to 1.02 billion French francs (\$177 million), mainly as a result of provisions on bad loans to companies hit by recession.

"These results were affected by the difficult economic environment in Continental Europe, and particularly in France, BNP's main market," said the bank.

Provisions for nonperforming loans increased by 43.8 percent, to 10.81 billion francs.

"We paid dearly for the difficulties faced by small companies," said Michel Pébereau, chairman of the bank.

The decline in profit was in line with the bank's own estimate, made late last year, that profit would be about 1 billion francs. Analysts' forecasts had ranged from 950 million to 1.1 billion francs.

Profit in the first half had totaled 522 million francs.

Income from banking activities, meanwhile, rose 4.9 percent, to 41.68 billion francs.

The bank said it would pay a net dividend of 3 francs for each share and investment certificate for 1993. This compares with a payout of 7.50 francs in 1992, which was made ahead of a 2-for-1 share split.

Mr. Pébereau said the French economy would strengthen in 1994, in particular in the second half. But he noted BNP's loan volume has not yet reflected any turnaround.

Mr. Pébereau also said that there was little doubt that Euro Disney SCA creditor banks would approve a rescue package for the company that was negotiated recently between the banks' steering committee and Walt Disney Co. He said that BNP, which heads the committee, is receiving approvals from creditor banks every day.

(Bloomberg, AFP, APF)

## Car Orders Up In Germany

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Orders for new cars rose modestly and production stabilized at German car factories in February, the auto association said Wednesday.

The Audi AG unit of Volkswagen AG moved to cut working hours by 10 percent.

The German Automobile Industry Association said 328,000 vehicles came off production lines in February, roughly matching the level of a year earlier. It did not specify the number of orders.

The Audi pact was reached with unions and cut working hours beginning April 1 with a formula that effectively reduces wages by about 6 percent. The accord runs through 1995.

## Passing of the Zantac Era Glaxo Looks to Life Beyond Ulcers

Reuters

LONDON — The glory days of Zantac, the ulcer drug which powered the growth of Glaxo Holdings PLC through the 1980s, may be drawing to a close.

Faced with the threat of generic competition and a radically new approach to ulcer treatment, analysts at Lehman Brothers and Morgan Stanley & Co. said sales of the drug could peak this year.

Others still saw a few more years of growth but predicted that the market would get tougher, especially if Geneva Pharmaceuticals Inc., a unit of the Swiss company Ciba-Geigy AG, succeeds in bringing a low-cost generic version to the U.S. market in 1996.

"No one is suggesting that Zantac will see continued growth throughout its patent life," said Nigel Barnes of the brokerage Hoare Govett, noting that this period will last until 2002. "We'd see it going ex-growth in 1996."

News of Geneva's plan to develop a pill based on an early form of Zantac's active ingredient, which loses patent protection in 1995, has sliced 10 percent off Glaxo's stock in two days.

If the Ciba-Geigy drug makes it to market, and considerable technical hurdles lie ahead, Glaxo's growth prospects would suffer "substantial" damage, said Paul Krikler, an analyst with Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Jo Walton of Lehman Brothers estimated it could slash earnings per share by 10 percent to 38.5 pence in 1997.

Zantac is the world's best-selling

drug, with worldwide sales last year of £2.2 billion (\$3.27 billion). It accounted for 44 percent of Glaxo's sales and nearly 60 percent of revenue in the United States.

Meanwhile, another major ulcer medicine is also threatened. The U.S. patent on SmithKline Beecham PLC's Tagamet, the first of the H2 blockers that revolutionized ulcer treatment in the 1970s, expires on May 17.

SmithKline expects at least 10 generic versions of the drug to instantly hit the market. Analysts say they may cost 10 to 20 percent of Tagamet's list price.

Drugs like Zantac and Tagamet may also be facing a more fundamental threat as more doctors shift their approach to ulcer treatment. Many believe that

most gastric and duodenal ulcers can be cured by eradicating a stomach bug called *Helicobacter pylori*.

If they are right, there would be no more need for extended use of drugs like Zantac and Tagamet.

Lehman Brothers predicted that this would result in stagnation of the market for ulcer medicines, currently valued at about \$8 billion a year.

### A New AIDS Treatment

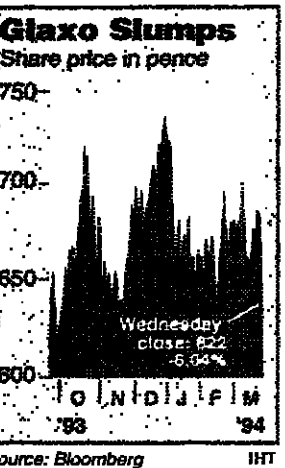
Wellcome Group PLC of Britain signed an agreement with Glaxo to give Wellcome the option to develop and market an experimental treatment for the virus the causes AIDS, Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

Called JTC, the compound is in advanced clinical trials by Glaxo under a 1990 licensing agreement with BioChem Pharma Inc. of Canada. If trials are successful, Wellcome would take over development and marketing of the drug.

Currently Wellcome markets AZT, the world's largest-selling treatment for people infected with the HIV virus. Corinne Hennings, a Wellcome spokeswoman, said the company believes that JTC would complement, not supplant, AZT in treating AIDS.

Glaxo is also conducting clinical trials of the compound for the treatment of hepatitis B.

Wellcome would not say how much it paid for rights in the drug.



## Portion of Belgacom Set for Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The government said Wednesday it would sell up to 49 percent of the Belgian telecommunications monopoly, Belgacom, to help reduce the budget deficit.

The government said it would look for a strategic partner for Belgacom to take a stake in the company and would study the possibility of selling some shares on the Belgian stock market.

The sale of 49 percent of Belgacom would net the government about 79 billion Belgian francs (\$2 billion), analysts said. The government deficit totaled 522 billion francs at the end of last year, or 7.2 percent of gross domestic product.

The government said it aims to sell most of the minority stake in Belgacom in 1995, although the sale will start this year.

There are about 10 different scenarios that we will study for selling the Belgacom stake," said Elio Di Rupo, the country's communications minister. No decision has yet been made on the proportion of shares that will be sold to another company or to the stock exchange, he said.

Mr. Di Rupo did not specify what kind of company the government would consider as a partner. He said Belgacom would need an injection of capital to finance expansion and prepare itself for international competition.

Two potential candidates have already ruled themselves out. According to published reports, both American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Siemens AG have said they would not bid for stakes in Belgacom.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000
2001	2001	2001
2002	2002	2002
2003	2003	2003
2004	2004	2004
2005	2005	2005
2006	2006	2006
2007	2007	2007
2008	2008	2008
2009	2009	2009
2010	2010	2010
2011	2011	2011
2012	2012	2012
2013	2013	2013
2014	2014	2014
2015	2015	2015
2016	2016	2016
2017	2017	2017
2018	2018	2018
2019	2019	2019
2020	2020	2020
2021	2021	2021
2022	2022	2022
2023	2023	2023
2024	2024	2024
2025	2025	2025
2026	2026	2026
2027	2027	2027
2028	2028	2028
2029	2029	2029
2030	2030	2030

## Very briefly:

- British inflation fell to 2.4 percent in February, with prices measured from the like month of 1993, down from 2.5 percent in January; a much smaller decline than analysts expected.
- The European Commission forecast economic growth in the European Union would climb to about 3 percent in 1996 but that unemployment would remain near record levels until at least 1997.
- Grand Metropolitan PLC's International Distillers & Vintners Ltd. division will produce and distribute Smirnoff vodka in Poland.
- Bayerische Vereinsbank AG earned a consolidated 1.16 billion Deutsche marks (\$688 million) in 1993, a 32 percent increase from 1992 earnings.

## JENA: Future Comes Into Focus

Continued from Page 11

er but similar problems. As a state-controlled combine that dominates economic activity in eastern Thuringia, it also illustrates how government intervention can try to fa-

ilitate change without repeating the mistakes of Communist-style state planning.

One of the loudest critics of subsidies to traditional industries, Mr. Späth is nevertheless an advocate of government involvement in the economy.

"The state can create an environment that rewards risk," he said. "The state can use its rules to create space for innovation. It can forsake a good portion of its perfectionism. It can reduce welfare benefits in order to make people more creative. It can also help promote model projects."

"We know what has to be done. We have to deregulate, increase the pace of innovation, open our minds and become more aggressive."

## U.S. Action Denounced at GATT Session

Reuters

GENEVA — Japan and other trading powers on Wednesday denounced the U.S. Super 301 legislation permitting President Bill Clinton to authorize unilateral sanctions, trade sources said.

But the American delegation defended the executive order as "fully consistent" with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the sources added.

Andrew Stoler, deputy head of the U.S. trade delegation, told the GATT Council, "The objective of Super 301 is to open foreign markets and not to close U.S. markets."

The so-called Super 301 legislation, revived by Mr. Clinton this month, authorizes the American

president to impose punitive sanctions in retaliation for unfair trading practices.

While it has been viewed as an attempt to force Japan to open its markets to American goods and services and narrow its trade gap with the United States, which runs at about \$60 billion annually, other trading nations fear it will be aimed at their exports.

The GATT Council took no action on the U.S. legislation, and there was no request to establish a dispute-settlement panel, according to the trade sources at the closed monthly meeting.

The council did set up a working party, open to all member states, to examine the consistency of the

North American Free Trade Agreement with GATT provisions.

NAFTA, which sets up a free-trade zone among Canada, Mexico and the United States, came into force Jan. 1 and plans to phase out tariffs over 15 years.

### A Look at Environment

Trade officials from the United States and two dozen other nations agreed Tuesday to launch negotiations to confront for the first time the conflicts between promoting trade and protecting the environ-

ment. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said, "There has been a concrete commitment to addressing the environmental issues in connection with trade."

The plan must now be approved by senior officials of GATT, which could happen as early as Friday, trade officials said. The group that negotiated the plan included officials from major European, Asian and South American countries, as well as from the United States.

## NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	1993	120	110	115	+5
110	100	Microsoft	2.00	3.5	20	1993	110	100	105	+5
100	90	Apple	1.50	3.0	25	1993	100	90	95	+5
90	80	Oracle	1.00	2.5	30	1993	90	80	85	+5
80	70	Sun	0.80	2.0	35	1993	80	70	75	+5
70	60	Novell	0.60	1.5	40	1993	70	60	65	+5
60	50	Lotus	0.40	1.0	45	1993	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Parsons	0.30	0.8	50	1993	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Unisys	0.20	0.6	55	1993	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Spacenet	0.10	0.4	60	1993	30	20	25	+5
20	10	WorldCom	0.05	0.2	65	1993	20	10	15	+5
10	5	Verizon	0.02	0.1	70	1993	10	5	7	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	1993	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	1993	120	110	115	+5
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90	80	Oracle	1.00	2.5	30	1993	90	80	85	+5
80	70	Sun	0.80	2.0	35	1993	80	70	75	+5
70	60	Novell	0.60	1.5	40	1993	70	60	65	+5
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90	80	Oracle	1.00	2.5	30	1993	90	80	85	+5
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60	50	Lotus	0.40	1.0	45	1993	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Parsons	0.30	0.8	50	1993	50	40	45	+5
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20	10	WorldCom	0.05	0.2	65	1993	20	10	15	+5
10	5	Verizon	0.02	0.1	70	1993	10	5	7	+5

MANDARIN ORIENTAL THE HOTEL GROUP

Highlights 1993

# Mandarin Oriental

## Profit Maintained

- Profit after taxation US\$40.9 m
- Earnings per share US\$6.00
- Dividends US\$5.00
- Four additional hotels to be managed
- Shareholders' funds up 29% to US\$835.7 million

"The Company's two hotels in Hong Kong should benefit from stronger demand in 1994. While the immediate outlook is mixed in the Group's other markets, the groundwork has been laid for future growth and the prospects for the Group remain encouraging."

Simon Keswick, Chairman  
22nd March 1994

1993 RESULTS		
	Year ended 31st December	
	1993 US\$m	1992 US\$m
Turnover	158.8	148.4
Operating profit	41.2	37.8
Share of profits of associates	9.5	12.4
Profit before interest and taxation	50.7	50.2
Net interest expense	(2.7)	(2.1)
Profit before taxation	48.0</	







# For Hong Kong Cleanup Firms, Work Overflows

By Steven Mufson

Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — Gary Tam and Kevin Lai rode up a graffiti-covered elevator, knocked on an uninviting metal grate and were ushered into a small room that doubled as a factory.

A handful of people, including the husband and wife who owned the factory, were taking buckets of metal nuts and dipping them in water, cleansing acid and big vats of finishing chemicals designed to make them shiny and smooth.

For 10 years, this tiny enterprise has been flushing its used chemicals down the drain, where the corrosive fluids have eaten up the pipes and the toxic metals have dribbled into the Hong Kong harbor. In the process, this factory and at least 8,000 other chemical-waste producing businesses in Hong Kong have helped turn the territory's harbor into one of the world's most polluted waterways.

For Waste Management Inc., this represents the new frontier. Until last year, all of Hong Kong's factories producing chemical waste dumped their detergents, toxic chemicals and wastewater down the drains and into the territory's harbor. There was not any alternative.

Now, the American company's local affiliate, Enviropace Ltd., is trying to get those factories to turn over their chemical waste for processing in a new treatment plant.

Their task is a massive one. The U.S. consulate in Hong Kong reported in 1992 that toxic metals weighing as much as a London double-decker bus were being dumped into Hong Kong's waters every day. Enough copper was getting dumped into the harbor, it said, to plate the outside

of the city's landmark 84-story Bank of China building three times a week.

And that is in addition to the 1.6 million tons of paper, plastic and metal that Hong Kong exports for dumping in China, and the 26 million cubic meters (34 million cubic yards) of toxic mud and sludge that will be generated by the new airport construction project.

Moreover, as a result of Hong Kong's laissez-faire development style, the waste-producing factories are in high-rise buildings scattered all over the territory. "Because they are often housed in 30-story buildings with five or 10 companies on one floor, it is quite difficult to control," Stuart Reed, director of Hong Kong's Environmental Protection Department, said.

To make matters worse, the United States exports 200,000 tons of plastic waste to Hong Kong every year, some of which is

recycled and some of which is simply shipped on to China.

The four dragons as the rapidly growing economies of Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea are known, "have been concerned with development at the expense of the environment," Mr. Lai said. "Only as they have become richer have they started to pay more attention."

That means opportunities for multinational companies and joint ventures.

Enviropace's \$125 million plant will handle 100,000 tons a year of chemical waste, and the company has a 15-year contract to operate the plant. A different joint venture involving Waste Management will build a landfill southeast of Hong Kong's New Territories. Another landfill is being built by a joint venture involving Browning-Ferris Industries Inc., and Browning Ferris is involved in designing and building three refuse transfer stations where garbage will be

sorted and packed into containers to be placed in landfills.

By 1997, when this British territory is supposed to be returned to Chinese sovereignty, Hong Kong's government intends to spend more than \$1 billion on waste disposal and \$1.5 billion on its sewage system. Private industry might have to spend as much to comply with new environmental regulations, a government report says, and this "presents opportunities to overseas contractors, equipment suppliers and investors."

Many companies like the husband-and-wife electroplating factory will probably either go out of business in the next few years or move to China.

But exporting industry to China not only would hurt Hong Kong's economy; it would not help the environment much either.

## Wharf to Expand Real Estate Assets After Strong Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
HONG KONG — Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. said Wednesday its profit rose 33 percent last year, and the real estate-based conglomerate said it would acquire assets in Hong Kong and China this year.

Wharf earned 2.73 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$353 million) in 1993, up from 2.05 billion dollars a year earlier. Sales rose 43 percent, to 6.27 billion dollars.

Edward Cheng, Wharf's executive director, said about three quar-

ters of the company's profit came from real estate activities, and 20 percent from transportation, including terminal projects. The remainder of the income was from hotels and investments.

"The results were slightly above expectations, but to be something of a devil's advocate, there are some less certain business steps ahead like cable television, telecommunications and China," said Tim Storey, an analyst with HG Asia Ltd.

Chairman Peter Woo said, "We are building businesses and adding new assets with a focus on a strong presence in Hong Kong and China."

"Our China businesses also have excellent potential to reap future rewards," said Mr. Woo, adding that Wharf signed agreements last year for a total of 6.5 million square feet (385,000 square meters) of property development in China.

Heavy investment will be required for its property projects and cable television in Hong Kong, plus a huge project in the central Chinese city of Wuhan including a container port, power plant, light-rail system, and real estate development.

The company, which last week received an A credit rating from Standard & Poor's Corp., plans to tap the long-term global credit markets. "After the S&P rating, we hope to restructure our debt portfolio to lengthen the maturity of debts for our long-term investments," Mr. Woo said. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Bargain Buying Helps Hang Seng

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
HONG KONG — With only a small increase in U.S. interest rates and the end of speculation about whether Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. would delist from the Hong Kong market, the Hang Seng index is likely to continue its recovery, analysts said Wednesday.

The index rose 5.03 percent Wednesday after active trading, with foreign institutional investors returning to the market to hunt for bargains after a recent slide. Sentiment that local banks were unlikely to emulate the short-term rate rise seen in the United States also spurred some buying.

(AFP, Reuters)

## Cellular News Set to Burst Japanese Market to Blossom in April

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The recent U.S.-Japanese trade agreement aimed at improving Motorola Inc.'s access to the Japanese market may be the best-known but is not the biggest development in Japan's cellular telephone market.

Starting April 1, regulatory changes will unleash a burst of competition, spurring growth for the heretofore sluggish industry and providing opportunities and pitfalls for investors.

Consumers will be able to buy portable phones for the first time, instead of having to lease them from at inflated rates. Consumer-electronics manufacturers will flood into the market, driving down the price of handsets.

Also starting in April, two new service providers will be allowed to operate in the Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka areas, bringing the number of competitors in those cities to four.

The two will offer digital service, which can carry more conversations on a given allotment of frequencies than the older analog technology.

But one point overlooked in the dispute is how underdeveloped the cellular phone market is.

Japan was the first country to have cellular service, and Japanese manufacturers are major suppliers of portable telephones. But only about 1.5 percent of the people in Japan use cellular phones, compared with about 5 percent in the United States and Hong Kong and 6 percent to 8 percent in Scandinavia.

Analysts say a major reason has been the lack of competition and high subscription fees. But while the new competition and lower prices expected after April 1 will spur growth, the path ahead for investors will still be tricky.

They also say it is difficult to pick a winner among the many companies that will be making and selling cellular phones.

One supplier that could be a big loser is Matsushita Communication Industrial Co., 56 percent-owned by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ja-

pan's largest consumer-electronics manufacturer. Matsushita Communication has been the main supplier to Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., the largest cellular-service provider.

The company "has had a cozy time the last few years reaping monopoly profits from the closed domestic handset market," Jeffrey Camp, an analyst with Jardine Fleming Securities, recently wrote as he recommended selling the stock.

Phua Lee Kerk, analyst at Baring Securities, said

### INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

it was wiser to invest in component suppliers, which will benefit from increased demand for portable phones no matter which manufacturer triumphs.

He recommends Murata Manufacturing Co., a leading maker of ceramic filters, and Toyo Communication Equipment Co., which makes crystal oscillators.

Among service providers, many analysts like DDI Corp., which provides cellular service in areas outside the heavily populated Tokyo-Nagoya corridor. It will be moving into the Tokyo-Nagoya region because it owns a stake in one of the two new companies that will be allowed to provide service there.

Some analysts say cellular-phone use will take off more slowly than some in the industry anticipate. Even though phones can be purchased, they will still cost more than \$800, high by world standards, and the Japanese economy is weak.

Makio Inui of Kleinwort Benson Securities recommends investing in companies that make base stations, antennas and other parts for cellular phone service. That equipment has to be installed before demand for phone service materializes.

One likely winner, he said, is Japan Radio, which provides base stations for NTT. Another is Denki Kogyo, which makes antennas. It often installs Motorola base stations, the number of which will increase under the recent agreement.

## Microsoft Sets Link With NTT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. said Wednesday that it and Microsoft Corp. would create a system in which customers in Japan could receive computer programs, and audio and video products over telephone lines.

Masashi Kojima, president of NTT, said the system would let users have easy access to information while vendors could protect their rights to the data.

The companies also aim to link their office-machine systems: NTT's F-Net and Microsoft at Work.

NTT, a former government-owned monopoly, plans to hook up almost all homes in Japan with high-capacity optical fibers over the next two decades and is looking for services to send over the network.

Initially, the companies plan to develop a method using compact disks to store the information, which could be accessed with codes distributed over either analog or digital networks, they said. Eventually, the companies plan to develop ways of distributing multimedia material directly, they said.

In the initial phase, software will be provided on encrypted read-only compact disks, which will be distributed cheaply. Network users will be able to select any material on the CD-ROMs they desire to buy and receive a decryption code over the network giving them virtually instant and automatic access, said Hiroshige Seko, an NTT spokesman.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, NYT)

### Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
12000	2500	21000
11000	2400	20000
10000	2300	19000
9000	2200	18000
8000	2100	17000
7000	2000	16000
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
Exchange Index	Wednesday Close	Wednesday Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,485.53	9,012.17
Singapore Straits Times	2,111.28	2,045.04
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,180.90	2,140.80
Tokyo Nikkei 225	19,962.10	20,283.53
Kuala Lumpur Composite	898.95	967.48
Bangkok SET	1,286.44	1,237.12
Seoul Composite Stock	879.78	877.95
Taipei Weighted Price	5,331.27	5,261.84
Manila Composite	2,593.56	2,563.60
Jakarta Stock Index	486.90	485.47
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,208.72	2,208.93
Bombay National Index	1,813.61	1,834.02
	% Change	% Change
	+3.24	+1.87
	-1.44	+3.36
	+3.99	+0.21
	+1.32	+0.29
	+0.06	-1.11

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

- Wal-Mart Stores Inc. products will be sold by Japanese retailers Ito Yokado Co. and Yaohan International Group in their outlets in Asia.
- The World Bank said it had provided Indonesia with \$300 million to recapitalize its state banks and improve supervision and loan collection.
- Japan's 21 major banks are expected to have 14.1 trillion yen (\$133 billion) of bad loans on March 31, up 2.5 percent from six months before.
- STAR-TV said it would launch its first pay channel next month, offering Asian and Western films.
- France Telecom will help Vietnam upgrade its telephone system and develop a cellular telephone network.
- Cathay Pacific Airways said it agreed to buy 75 percent of a small air freight carrier, Air Hong Kong, from the investment group Shun Tak Holdings. The price of the acquisition was not disclosed.
- Padaeng Industry Co., Thailand's largest mining company, is expected to abandon plans for a \$320 million zinc smelter it had hoped to develop with Metallgesellschaft AG of Germany.
- Robert Kuok, a Hong Kong business executive, has been asked to buy all or part of the Philippine government's 46.4 percent equity stake in Philippine Airlines, officials said.

AP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AFP

## Taiwan Privatization Fizzles

Reuters

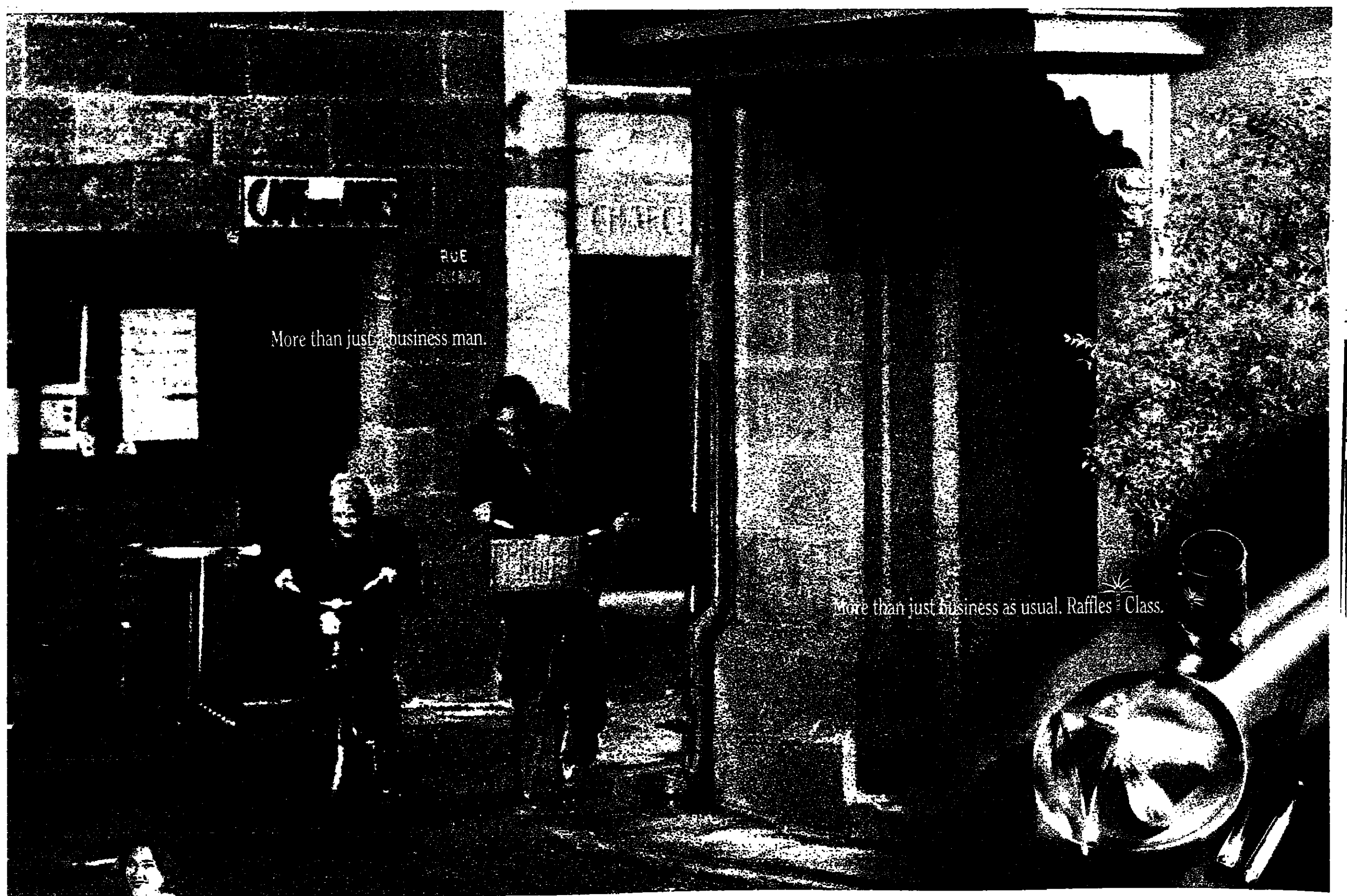
TAIPEI — Taiwan's largest privatization exercise in nearly two years, a public offer of 288 million shares in China Steel Corp., has failed as a result of a stock market slump.

Only 5.7 percent of the shares had been bought by the deadline on Tuesday, said China Development Corp., the lead underwriter, on Wednesday.

Shares were sold at a price of 21.71 Taiwan dollars, making the

total offer worth about 237 million dollars (\$8.98 million). With China Steel's stock market closing of 21.70 on Tuesday, few investors were willing to buy at the slightly higher offer price.

Analysts said the result was another blow to Taiwan's flagging privatization program, which aims to sell extensive assets but has failed to transfer a single company into majority private hands since it began in 1989.



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## POISON: As the World's Industrial Economies Become Intertwined, Disposal of Its Waste Products Affect East Europe and Third World

Continued from Page 1

poisoned chemicals and paints, shredded clothing, broken furniture, rusted refrigerators, scrap tires consigned to burning — what the West cannot use, Eastern Europe receives, despite laws on both sides that sharply restrict such trade. Here, the last line of defense falls to Poland's reorganized border guards, eager for a new mission now that the old ideological frontiers have vanished.

"It's a problem they also feel inside," said Major Włodzimierz Warchol, a commander with a boxer's physique, speaking of the soldiers. "With the opening of the borders, we also are open to mass communications — satellites, cable television. People watch that and become aware of environmental disasters elsewhere." He said that "a young man, when he opens one of these trucks and sees all the dirt, he gets mad," and "I get furious."

The major's ire reflects a predicament of the restructuring global economy. As barriers fall and large areas of the ex-Communist and developing worlds move to rejoin global trade after years of isolation, the world economy is becoming swiftly intertwined, but so are its environmental problems.

Global warming, greenhouse gases and ocean dumping are some of the familiar ecological challenges that transcend national borders. Less familiar, and arguably less manageable, is the problem of waste.

The spread of free-market capitalism has magnified the world's

problems with waste in two important ways. First, the tremendous increase in the exploitation of natural resources in countries that were previously closed to world markets has created new mountains of waste by-products, both from the mining of the raw materials and from their consumption.

Meanwhile, the newly porous borders of the former East bloc and developing countries have helped spur an often ugly world trading market in environmental waste itself.

The world's new economic rules are making it both possible and profitable to ship waste around the world. The state of Washington, for example, sends two-thirds of the plastic it collects from consumers in recycling programs to Asia for disposal. Poland intercepted 1,332 improper waste shipments from Western Europe alone in 1992, and such cases soared by 35 percent in the first half of 1993.

For waste managers and traders, the sudden opening of Eastern Europe and the rapid rise of Asian economies present new vistas of opportunity, both in helping the developing countries process their own waste and in finding places to dispose of foreign refuse. The U.S. Commerce Department is leading delegations of environmental entrepreneurs across the former East bloc. In Asia, "they've really hit a takeoff stage, and that translates into an industry for us," said Edwin G. Falkman, chief executive of the international unit of U.S.-based Waste Management Inc., the industry leader.

Economists, traders and multinational corporations see waste as an emerging global resource because it has value and often can be traded like a commodity. Indeed, businesses involved with the most fungible wastes — paper, plastics and glass — are already planning for formal commodity and futures exchanges, similar to those that exist for oil, metals and agricultural products. The sums involved are enormous.

The global waste management market in 1991 was worth more than \$90 billion, according to the consulting firm Ecofin Ltd. That is about half of the value of world trade in metals and ores. Some economic forecasters see waste management as a global business worth \$500 billion or more by the year 2000. Waste Management Inc. already has seen its revenues soar by an average 36 percent each year for the last two decades.

The growth of waste in emerging markets is partly a consequence of rising manufacturing in those regions. Since 1980, global manufacturing has been growing at a torrid average of 7.6 percent each year, and the fastest growth rates have been in Asia and Latin America.

Those regions also have contributed the most new pollution. Statistics on carbon dioxide emissions, associated with industrial growth, provide a clue: Since 1980, European emissions have fallen 5 percent, but in Latin America they have risen 13 percent and in Asia 28 percent. The West is still the world's biggest polluter, but newly

vigorous economic regions are gaining quickly.

"Green" laws are often just as popular in the legislatures of Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia as they are in the West. But often the laws are not as well enforced. And as the cost of waste disposal rises, the value of the global waste market expands, giving traders a strong incentive to find the loopholes in newly opened borders.

During the 1980s, as activists and investigators such as those at Greenpeace documented increasing instances of Western industrial and toxic wastes being dumped systematically in the Third World, governments on both sides began to adopt laws to ban such trade. Yet today, the trade is spurred by a global economy that suddenly has become freer.

For example, waste-dumping cases in the newly opened countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have run into the thousands over the last two years alone. Toxic industrial and chemical wastes from Germany have turned up in Romania and Ukraine. Hazardous wastes have been found dumped in Albania, Russia, the Baltic republics, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Bulgaria.

In Geneva, ministers and officials from Third World nations said they would seek a total ban on toxic waste exports Thursday at a meeting of parties to the 1989 Basel Convention. The convention regulates transboundary movements of hazardous waste. Denmark also is

pushing for a total ban on such wastes, but several industrial countries, including the United States, Britain, Germany and Japan, oppose such a measure. They say the option must be left open to export hazardous wastes for recycling or further use.

Some waste comes disguised as charity. At hospitals in the devastated Polish coal mining region of Katowice, administrators do not bother anymore to open the truckloads of unsolicited, supposed medical charity shipped from Europe, Australia and the United States. When they do, they often find soiled Western hospital wastes and expired medicines that are then costly to dispose of under Polish environmental law.

"I opened one of the trucks and saw things from the toilets, used syringes, lights, underwear — none of it washed," said a Katowice customs officer in a tone of disgust. He said that often the customs declaration says it is a "donation."

The motive for such dumping is the rising cost in the West of proper disposal of hospital wastes, particularly because of concerns about the dangers of contaminated blood, analysts said. Seeing large-scale opportunities, waste traders also propose to construct huge incinerators in poorer countries, to which the traders would then ship and burn large amounts of Western industrial wastes. So potentially lucrative are these deals that traders promise to finance construction entirely with their own money and sometimes to provide cheap electricity

generated from the waste fires as a bonus.

The trader earns his profit in large part from fees collected at Western factories looking to get rid of their wastes. War-torn Croatia is inundated by such Western-sponsored incinerator proposals, some worth \$400 million or more, according to officials in its Environment Ministry. Albania, the Philippines and sub-Saharan African countries have all received such proposals recently, according to documents gathered by Greenpeace.

Some of these incinerator deals can violate the law in countries that restrict waste trade, but not all such waste deals are illegal, even if they are unpopular. The United States has yet to meet treaty obligations by adopting comprehensive laws on waste trade. But some hazardous waste exports do violate U.S. and European laws.

"Most prosecutors feel there are lots of crimes like this going on in the field and we just don't catch them," said Robertson H. Wendt Jr., a South Carolina prosecutor who helped secure convictions against two U.S. metals companies that illegally mixed 1,000 tons of poisonous smelter dust into fertilizer shipped to Bangladesh. "There's a lot of pressure on businesses to maybe take the shortcut to deal with this material."

The pressure is mainly financial. Under U.S. and European environmental laws, the cost of disposing of hazardous industrial and mining waste can range as high as several thousand dollars per ton, depend-

ing on its content. Shipping such material abroad often is much cheaper.

The same is true of less harmful wastes such as plastics. German and American enthusiasm for plastics recycling sometimes outpaces by far the capacity of domestic markets to absorb the collected wastes. So, after conscientious recyclers across Germany and in western U.S. cities such as Seattle set their plastics out for collection, their governments pick them up, load most of them onto boats and ship them overseas to poorer countries.

The state of Washington sends about two-thirds of the plastic it collects from individual recyclers to Asia, according to state officials. In Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, the Philippines and elsewhere, these U.S.-made plastic soda bottles and milk jugs are sorted by low-wage laborers, melted down, reused, burned or buried, often without strict environmental or labor law enforcement, according to environmental activists and industry analysts.

Yet, the U.S. government does not think such plastics exports should be regulated, in part because they are "commercially driven," as a State Department official involved said. "It burns ugly, and there are terrible by-products produced," the official said. "The thing that first caught our attention was a warehouse fire in the Philippines," where the warehouse "happened to be filled with old plastic containers from the U.S. It burned like the dickens."

For their part, by collecting more plastic than they can handle locally, and by working in partnership with local businessmen, Washington state officials believe they are helping their own recycling indus-

tries to develop newer, cleaner and more viable recycling technologies faster than they would do otherwise. By this path they expect eventually to handle all their own wastes at home.

In the meantime, plastic waste exports from Western recycling enthusiasts are undermining markets overseas. Germany's massive "Green Dot" plastic recycling program is seen as the biggest offender. Under it, German consumers offer so much plastic for recycling that the government has started paying overseas customers to take it away, undermining Third World, East European and even Western businesses that depended on traditional supplies and prices.

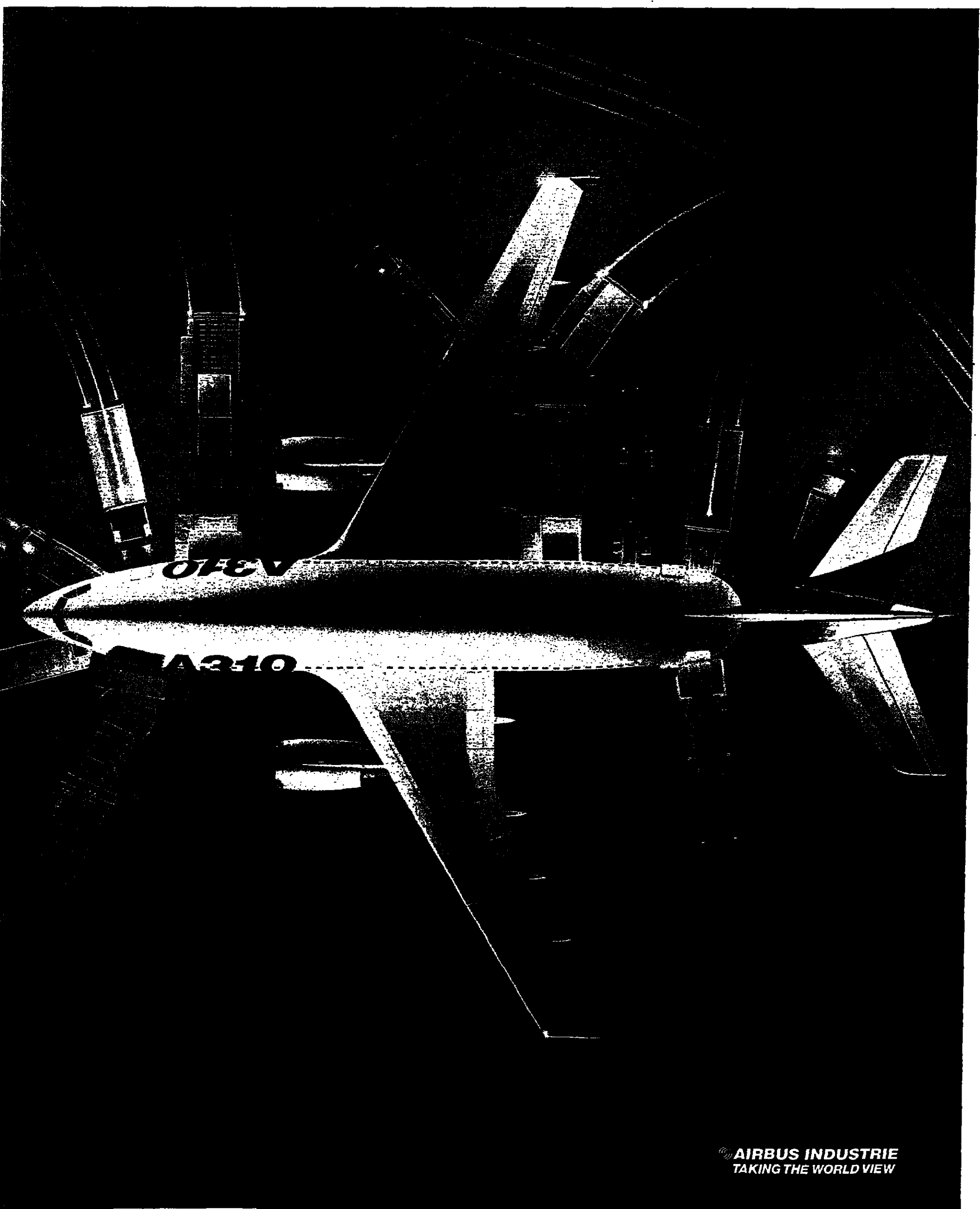
"The sort of recycling exercise that Green Dot is trying to carry out is mad; it's ludicrously expensive and it's nearly all but impossible in technical terms," said Frances Cairncross, author of the book "Costing the Earth."

"The damage that worries me is the damage to other countries' recycling systems from having a lot of waste dumped on them," she said, "particularly in poor countries where recycling is often carried out by the poorest in society."

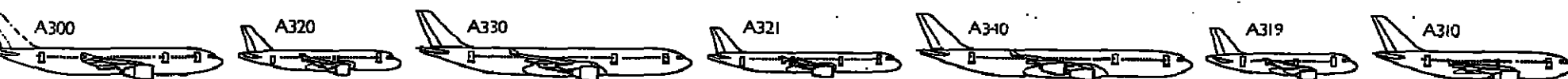
A primary barrier to solving such problems is that environmental laws and environmental attitudes in the West, the ex-Communist regions and the developing world are all in rapid flux, even as their trading economies draw closer together. Western public opinion has reached the point where even waste incinerators and landfills boasting state-of-the-art technologies, reducing pollution to minuscule amounts compared with years past, nonetheless take decades to build because of regulatory and political objections.

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#### ORDRE DU JOUR DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE STATUTAIRE

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entreprises.
2. Approbation des états financiers établis au 31 décembre 1993.
3. Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Réviseur d'Entreprises.
4. Nominations statutaires.
5. Divers.

Aucun quorum n'est requis pour les points à l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire. Les décisions seront prises à la majorité simple des actionnaires présents ou représentés.

Chaque action donne droit à un vote et tout actionnaire pourra se faire représenter par procuration à adresser au siège social de la société pour le 9 avril 1994 au plus tard. Des procurations seront envoyées d'office aux actionnaires nominatifs et aux actionnaires enregistrés. Elles peuvent aussi être obtenues au siège social.

Pour être admis à l'Assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs actions cinq jours francs avant l'Assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Ferrier Lullin (Luxembourg) S.A., 14, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg.

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## SPORTS

## The Gators' Surprising Bite

Starless, Florida Thrives on Team Unity

By Charlie Nobles

New York Times Service

GAINESVILLE, Florida — Amid the abundant joy here in celebration of just the second Sweet 16 appearance by a University of Florida basketball team in the program's 75 years, there is anger and some confusion.

The Gators were allotted 1,000 tickets to the East regional commencing Friday at Miami Arena, 850 of which will go to alumni who have demonstrated their faithfulness (read: money) and the remainder to students.

"A lot of people are mad," Norm Carlson, a university athletics spokesman, said Tuesday. "They don't understand the process. They think that tickets just went on sale, not that the place has long been sold out."

"I guarantee you that if they had a 20,000-seat arena down there, we could more than fill it up with Gator fans."

Still, a number of Florida loyal-

ists will make the 330-mile (530-kilometer) trek to Miami.

"People have told me they're gonna find a way to get in," said Dometri Hill, the 6-foot-7-inch, 286-pound (202-meter, 130-kilogram) center for the Gators. "I'm rooting for 'em."

Certainly the Gators' proximity to the regional appears to make their meeting Friday night against Connecticut the next best thing to a home game — unlike last week, when they were roundly booed against Pennsylvania at Nassau Coliseum at Uniondale, New York.

"If we can give them something to get excited about, then they might really get involved," Florida Coach Lon Kruger said. "Of course, too, you have to consider Boston College fans and Indiana fans. They're going to be on our side because they don't want to play UConn, either."

The Gators (27-7) could well be the most fearless group this year to make the Sweet 16. Most of the

players look like crewcut clones of their coach. There is no National Basketball Association first-round draft choice among them. Nobody averages as high as 16 points a game. They preach team unity. There are no discipline problems.

These guys don't even yield to the fashionable temptation of the day — trash-talking their opponents. That is just the way the mid-mannered, organized, blend-into-a-crowd Kruger likes it. He says he believes you win with good people, an approach that served him well in four seasons at Kansas State. Before he got here four seasons ago, discipline was a foreign word in the program.

One of his first moves was to make the players start carrying their own bags on road trips.

"Obviously there were some things that needed to be changed perception-wise, both internally and externally," Kruger said. "I think the key to that is just getting the type of people that are interested in being here, the type of people who are going to work hard on and off the basketball floor."

Kruger still hasn't made many inroads to the vast reservoir of Florida talent. One of his two Florida starters, 6-10 Andrew DeClercq, had doubts.

"I had no intention of staying within the state until he took this job," said DeClercq, who added that he had associated the university with its NCAA football and basketball violations that punctuated the 1980s.

This team long ago surpassed all expectations. Even earlier this season, after a fast start, Kruger had no reason to believe his Gators would be among the final 16 teams.

"It's like you go on vacation for a couple of weeks and come back to find the kids have grown up," he said. "Things have changed so much that all of a sudden we're sitting here talking. Well, we've got a chance to beat UConn, then the next team might forfeit. That's a big change in attitudes, big change of perceptions."

Friday, of course, Connecticut, with Donyell Marshall, could bring the Gators crashing back to reality. "Our primary objective going into the ballgame is to handle their pressure, because if you don't do that, then I really don't think you have a chance to win," Kruger said.

He hasn't divulged his strategy for dealing with Marshall. "If you double on him you give up a lot elsewhere, and you make players around him even much better than what they are, and they're already pretty good," he said. "Otherwise, maybe you just play everyone straight up and recognize that Donyell is going to get his."

"We don't have the luxury of dictating the situation. We'll have to react a little bit."

Early this season, Kruger said his team appeared to "find a way to win." Eventually it caught on. Florida became Team Find-a-Way.

"Not always have they shot the ball well or not always have they rebounded effectively," the coach said. "But they're really not been consistently poor in any one area. Plus, they've developed a realization of what our strengths are and let's play to those, and let's not try to do things we can't do individually. That's the trademark of this team."

## MAGIC: A Return to the Court

Continued from Page 1

some NBA preseason games the following fall. But he retired a second time shortly before the 1992-93 season when some NBA players, including Olympic teammate Karl Malone of the Utah Jazz, expressed concern about whether Johnson's presence could cause a health hazard.

Johnson and Larry Bird led an NBA resurrection in the 1980s, providing style, pizzazz, great play and an intense rivalry at an uncertain time for the league. The league emerged from the decade as the hottest of professional sports.

Johnson's command on the court, his captivating smile and outgoing personality helped make the Lakers one of the marquee teams in all of sports.

However, it wasn't until his scoring average soared from the teens to 23.9 in 1986-87 that Johnson was awarded Most Valuable Player honors. He also won in 1989 and 1990 and was named all-NBA first team every year from 1983 through 1991, his final season as a player.

When he retired, Johnson was the league's career assist leader.

Mark Heiser of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier: "If the timing was surprising, the switch was not. Johnson said last spring that Laker owner Jerry Buss offered him Pundt's job but he turned it down. At the time, Johnson said he would be interested in coaching only if he also was allowed to buy a percentage of the franchise."

Johnson was then a member of a group applying for an expansion franchise in Toronto. Several months later, the franchise was awarded to a rival group.

Pundt was allowed to keep his job when the Lakers made a surprisingly strong showing in last spring's playoffs, taking a 2-0 lead

over the heavily-favored Phoenix Suns before falling, 3-2.

Buss said at the team's training camp in Honolulu in October that he planned to extend Pundt's contract, which was to run through the end of next season, adding he wanted to keep him in the organization "in some capacity."

Buss also said of Johnson in October: "I think it would be great for Earvin to be coach of the Lakers but, at the same time, he has a lot of very big-time businesses. And whether he can devote the unbelievable number of hours weekly to one occupation to the exclusion of all others, I don't know. If he tells me he can, we're going to sit down and talk."

Johnson, a season-ticket holder who sat in a court-side seat a few feet from the Laker bench, grew restless during the winter. In January, he blasted the team's performance and demeanor.

"I don't think the guys have pride," Johnson said. "I see teams coming in here laughing at us. 'What's so bad about it is the fact that it is something that you have built up and you have pride in that. I never thought in my wildest dreams that after I retired it would be this bad so quickly.'"

"We had pride. We lost a game and you'd think we had lost 20 games. Nobody said a word. We showered and no words. And we came back and made a point the next game we were going to kick somebody's butt because we weren't going to lose two games in a row."

"We took losses hard, and I don't think I see the same thing now. I don't see it and I'm there all the time. I don't see guys getting better and I don't know if they're not working at it or what. It's tough for me."

Pundt, a Pat Riley protégé, was 66-80 in his brief tenure. Ironically, he was burdened in his first season when Johnson called off his comeback during the exhibition season. After that, the team began stocking younger players in a rebuilding program.



Charles Oakley dominated B.J. Armstrong as the Knicks did the Bulls in their New York showdown.

## It's Not the Playoffs, But Knicks Still Savor Beating Bulls

By Clifton Brown

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Knicks would have enjoyed winning their 10th consecutive game against any team. But for New York, beating the Chicago Bulls made the night even more enjoyable.

Continuing their unbeaten march through the month of March, the Knicks outlasted the

points, but the Knicks held the All-Star guard B.J. Armstrong to 4 points on 2-for-7 shooting. The Bulls managed just 16 points in the fourth quarter.

Pippen agreed with Riley's comment when he said: "They talk about respect. They only way they'll get it is to win a championship."

The Knicks took control in clutch situations. A 12-foot (3.6-meter) jumper by Pippen over Davis pulled the Bulls to within 4 points, at 76-72, with 3:50 left. Then, after Patrick Ewing missed a 20-foot fadeaway jumper, Pippen drove to the basket past Davis, then fed Horace Grant with a pretty pass. Grant dunked, pulling Chicago to within 2.

But the Knicks scored the next 7 points. Derek Harper drove to the basket, then whipped a baseline pass to Anthony Mason, who made a 12-foot jumper from the baseline to put the Knicks ahead by 78-74. Then, after Toni Kukoc missed a three-point attempt from behind the key, Ewing drove to the basket and was hacked by Pippen. Ewing, who scored 18 points on the night, made both free throws at the 2:18 mark to put the Knicks ahead, 80-74.

■ In other games, The Associated Press reported: SuperSonics 105, Spurs 89: In Seattle, Sam Perkins scored 27 points, including six 3-pointers, as Seattle beat San Antonio in a showdown of Western powers.

"He had that look," said Seattle coach George Karl. "On one shot, he faked the 3, then reset and hit it anyway."

The Sonics, who have the league's best record at 48-17, beat the Spurs (46-20) for the third straight time. The Sonics had 13 steals and scored 25 points off San Antonio turnovers.

Cavaliers 93, Pacers 61: In Richfield, Ohio, Cleveland held Indiana to the third-lowest point total since the 24-second shot clock was introduced in 1954. Indiana shot only 29 percent from the field, missing 58 of 82 shots.

The Pacers' point total was only four more than the lowest ever with the shot clock, by Milwaukee against Boston in 1955.

Timberwolves 83, Rockets 81: In Minneapolis, Chris Smith rebounded all his misses and scored the game-winning basket with 5 seconds left. The loss halted a five-game winning streak by the Rockets.

Stacey King scored 19 points, grabbed 13 rebounds and blocked a career-high seven shots for the Timberwolves.

Hornets 125, 76ers 91: In Charlotte, Alonzo Mourning and Dell Curry scored 24 points apiece as the Hornets won by their largest margin of the season.

Philadelphia's Moses Malone scored nine points to move into third place on the NBA's all-time scoring list.

Suns 124, Heat 118: In Phoenix, the Suns came back from an 18-point deficit in the third quarter to win it in overtime behind Kevin Johnson's 35 points, 24 of them in the second half. A.C. Green had seven points in overtime for the Suns, who have never been beaten by Miami in 14 meetings.

## 'Overachieving' Siena Topples Tulane

The Associated Press

There was a time when Siena's Doremus Bennerman had to be urged by his coach to shoot the ball. Georgia Tech and Tulane know those days are long gone.

Bennerman matched a 33-point performance against first-round opponent Georgia Tech with another one Tuesday night, helping the Saints advance to the quarterfinals of the National Invitation Tournament with an 89-79 victory over Tulane.

"We're just overachieving like we've never done before," Bennerman said. "We're playing like a group possessed. Nobody expected us to be at this point. No one gave us a chance."

In the quarterfinals Thursday night, Siena plays Bradley, a winner Tuesday over Old Dominion; Kansas State, a winner over Gonzaga, entertains Fresno State, which beat Brigham Young.

The quarterfinal games Wednesday night featured Xavier, Ohio, at Villanova, and Clemson at Vanderbilt.

Bennerman, a senior guard, has 2,001 points in his career. He said the coach, Mike Deane, has prodded him for years to take the shot when the opportunity presented itself.

"I try not to force shots," he said. "I've been yelled at for four years for not taking the open shots. So I took them."

Bennerman scored 19 of his points in the first half of the game, played in Albany, New York. Tulane (18-11), which led only at 5-3, got no closer than 64-55 in the second half.

"We wanted to get Doremus in the open court where he can pull up and shoot that 3 — he's done that so well all year long — and to create things for the other guys," Deane said.

Stuart Downing and Matt Gras finished with 15 points each for Siena (23-7). Tulane's Jerald Honeycutt scored 14 points and Carlin Hartman added 13.

Bradley 79, Old Dominion 75: In Peoria, Illinois, Deon Jackson scored 27 points and Bradley (23-7) rallied from a 14-point second-half deficit to advance.

Trailing 77-75, Old Dominion (21-10) twice had a chance to tie in the final seconds. Bradley's Marcus Pollard drew a charging foul on Kevin Swann with 8.8 seconds left, and Old Dominion's Mike Jones was called for traveling with 3.4 seconds remaining.

Billy Wright, who had seven steals, made a pair of free throws with 2.1 seconds left to seal Bradley's 21st straight victory at home. Odell Hodge scored 25 points and had a game-high 11 rebounds for Old Dominion.

Chad Kleins scored 18 for Bradley and Anthony Parker added 14. Kansas State 66, Gonzaga 64: In Manhattan, Kansas, Asika Jones scored a game-high 22 points, including two free throws with 4.9 seconds left, to preserve the victory for Kansas State (19-12).

Gonzaga ends its first postseason appearance in its 36 years in Division I with a 22-8 record.

Anthony Beane added 12 points, six rebounds and five assists for Kansas State, while Cunningham scored 13.

Gonzaga was led by Matt Stanford, who scored 20 points but sat out late in the game with foul trouble.

Fresno State 68, BYU 66: In Fresno, California, Seth Marshall hit two free throws in the final 11 seconds for Fresno State.

Marshall, who scored 19 points, hit one of two free throws with 11 seconds left to give Fresno State (21-10) a 67-64 lead. Randy Reid made two free throws with nine seconds left for visiting BYU (22-10), cutting the lead to one. Marshall answered with another one of two from the line with 5 seconds left.

BYU had a chance to send the game into overtime, but Kenneth Roberts missed a 10-foot jumper from the baseline as time expired.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



I LIKE MY SANDBOX, BUT HOTDOG REALLY LIKES MY SANDBOX.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four words. Try to find one letter in each word, to form a new word.

SABS

LIXEE

FRYLUR

GAYNIP

Now arrange the colored letters to form the new word, as suggested by the letter colors.

Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumble: GIVEN RURAL AVERAGE

Answer: They needed the computer to learn to read — ON THE LEVEL

To our readers in France

It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service.

Just call us today at 05 437 437.

## PEANUTS



YES, I'M SUPPOSED TO INTERVIEW A BUSINESSMAN SO I HAVE THESE QUESTIONS...

HOW DID YOU GET STARTED AS A BARBER?

IS THERE ROOM FOR ADVANCEMENT? WHAT ABOUT HEALTH CARE? IS IT A GOOD CAREER FOR WOMEN?

Y'ALL COME BACK NOW, Y'HEAR?

YOU DID A NICE JOB ON THAT GUY...

BLONDIE

WHAT'S THE SPECIAL ON YOUR MENU CALLED "RELEASE CHILI"?

IT'S GOT ITALIAN SAUSAGE, CHICKEN AND A FEW PEPPERS, TOPPED WITH A ZESTY TARTAR SAUCE.

WHY DO YOU CALL IT "RELEASE CHILI"?

BECAUSE BEFORE YOU EAT IT, YOU'VE GOT TO SIGN ONE.

BETLE BAILEY

HEY! HOW COME THE PRICE STAYS THE SAME BUT THE CONTENT IS LESS AND LESS?

NOBODY IS PUTTING IN AS MANY POTATO CHIPS AS THEY USED TO!

EXCEPT YOU

DOONESBURY

CONGRESSMAN, DON'T BE ALREADY HAVE ENOUGH LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON SMOKING?

WHY DO WE NEED THE SHORT-ARMED OVERSIGHT ACT? ISN'T THIS JUST ANOTHER REGULATORY OVERSIGHT?

DO YOU REALLY BELIEVE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT TO HAVE THEIR PERSONAL FREEDOMS CHOKED OFF BY MORE AND MORE RED TAPE?

I DON'T THINK SO!

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS WILL CUT DOWN THE WITNESS

## CALVIN AND HOBBES



ENNN! WHAT'S THIS? SOMETHING SCRAPED OFF THE BOTTOM OF MY SHOE? I'M NOT EATING IT.

CALVIN, I MADE THIS LAST WEEK AND YOU SAID IT WAS YOUR FAVORITE MEAT OF ALL TIME AND YOU WISHED YOU COULD HAVE IT EVERY DAY FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE!

WELL, NOW I WASTE IT.

ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER GRAY HAIR FOR MOM!

WIZARD of ID

ARE YOU GIVING YOUR SPEECH FROM THE TOWER, SIRE?

NO, WE'RE GOING TO THE BAD NEWS BALCONY.

BAD NEWS BALCONY?

YEAH... THEY CAN'T THROW THE VEGETABLES THIS HIGH.

REX MORGAN

WHAT'S THAT...?

THAT? ANY HOMEWORK FOR CHEF TITUS CLASS TONIGHT?

NO KIDDING? IT SHELLS LIKE GARLIC... WHAT DID YOU MAKE?

ACTUALLY, IT'S THE SPECIAL DRESSING YOU SAID SPILLED SOME IN THE BOX!

GARFIELD

WHEN CATS WANT SOMETHING TO WAKE UP, WE WALK ACROSS HIM.

Z

WAAH!

IN GOLF SHOES

© 1994 EDWARDS

مكنا من الناحية



# SPORTS

## Canadian Bravery, Russian Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHIBA, Japan — Evgenia Shishkova and Vadim Naumov of Russia won the pairs title at the World Figure Skating Championships on Wednesday, beating the defending champions from Canada with a dazzling free skating program.

Isabelle Brasseur, skating in pain from a cracked rib, joined Lloyd Eisler in a brave, flowing performance that left the Canadians just short of a second consecutive pairs world championship.

Skating before about 4,000 spectators including Japan's Crown Prince Naruhito and Princess Masako, Shishkova and Naumov won first place votes from six of the nine judges in the free-skating program. The Canadian pair had three firsts and were unable to move up from their second-place standing after Tuesday's technical program.

It was the ninth pairs triumph in

the last 10 world championships for Russian or Soviet skaters.

Another Russian pair, Marina Elitsova and Andrey Bushkov, placed third in the free program and third overall.

Canada had something to cheer about in the men's competition, meanwhile, as Elvis Stojko, flashing his footwork and nailing his triple jumps, won the men's technical program.

Brasseur said she thought she probably had won the injury, suffered before the pair's bronze medal performance in the Olympics, by skating here — against her doctor's advice.

Brasseur and Eisler said earlier on Wednesday they might decide to quit during the afternoon, after their warmup or even during their routine if Brasseur was in too much pain.

So it was an accomplishment to complete their routine. "I never

wanted to quit, but Lloyd did," Brasseur said.

"Right after our first move he asked me: 'Are you okay?'"

"I said: 'We've only just started.'"

Eisler said the crucial point was their split triple twist, a move that ends with him catching his partner by the waist, after two minutes 45 seconds of their 4½-minute program.

"When she landed I could see her grimace. I asked her if she wanted to stop but she said 'no.' So from then on I knew we'd get to the end."

"I really didn't want to say that we couldn't finish it, that I couldn't handle the pain for four minutes and 40 seconds," Brasseur said. "I have the rest of my skating career to rest and take care of my rib."

But she admitted: "It hurts a lot. Right now, I can tell you it's really killing."

This was the last amateur com-

petition for the pair, who are turning pro.

Some Canadians in the audience were in tears after the pair's performance.

The Canadian pair won technique marks of 5.6 to 5.9 of a possible 6.0 and artistic grades of 5.7-5.9.

Shishkova and Naumov, who were fourth at the Olympics and 1993 World Championships, won the top marks from all nine judges in the men's 2½ minute program of required elements.

Philippe Candeloro of France, the Olympic bronze medalist, was second after the short program, which counts for one-third of the total score. The free-skating program comes Thursday.

Viacheslav Zagorodniuk of Ukraine, the European runner-up, was third. (AP, Reuters)



Vadim Naumov lifting Evgenia Shishkova during the free skating program that won them the pairs event at the world championships.

## SCOREBOARD

### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
New York	46	19	708
Orlando	39	27	691
Atlanta	37	29	661
New Jersey	34	32	623
Boston	22	44	542
Philadelphia	21	45	538
Washington	19	47	528

Central Division			
Atlanta	49	16	768
Chicago	43	22	692
Cleveland	37	28	661
Indiana	30	35	611
Charlotte	29	36	601
Detroit	28	37	591
Milwaukee	18	47	528

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
San Antonio	46	19	717
Los Angeles	43	22	692
Utah	37	28	661
Denver	34	32	623
Minnesota	19	47	528
Dallas	8	57	123

Pacific Division			
Seattle	42	24	678
Phoenix	42	24	678
Portland	40	27	649
Golden State	37	30	619
L.A. Lakers	31	36	569
L.A. Clippers	24	43	519
Sacramento	23	44	509

### TUESDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Clippers 94-82 New York Knicks 101-95

L.A. Lakers 119-94 New Jersey Nets 101-95

Portland Trail Blazers 101-95 Houston Rockets 101-95

Phoenix Suns 101-95 Dallas Mavericks 101-95

San Antonio Spurs 101-95 Chicago Bulls 101-95

Golden State Warriors 101-95 New Orleans Hornets 101-95

Memphis Grizzlies 101-95 Cleveland Cavaliers 101-95

Washington Wizards 101-95 Boston Celtics 101-95

Atlanta Hawks 101-95 Miami Heat 101-95

Orlando Magic 101-95 New York Knicks 101-95

Charlotte Hornets 101-95 Philadelphia 76ers 101-95

Indiana Pacers 101-95 Detroit Pistons 101-95

Cleveland Cavaliers 101-95 Washington Wizards 101-95

Boston Celtics 101-95 Atlanta Hawks 101-95

Miami Heat 101-95 Orlando Magic 101-95

New York Knicks 101-95 Charlotte Hornets 101-95

Philadelphia 76ers 101-95 Indiana Pacers 101-95

Detroit Pistons 101-95 Cleveland Cavaliers 101-95

Washington Wizards 101-95 Boston Celtics 101-95

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Atlanta Hawks 101-95 Miami Heat 101-95

Orlando Magic 101-95 New York Knicks 101-95

Charlotte Hornets 101-95 Philadelphia 76ers 101-95

Indiana Pacers 101-95 Detroit Pistons 101-95

### NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
N.Y. Rangers	42	22	84
New Jersey	31	33	62
Washington	24	40	48
Florida	21	51	42
Philadelphia	20	52	41
N.Y. Islanders	21	51	42
Tampa Bay	25	47	50

Central Division			
Pittsburgh	38	24	72
Montreal	32	30	62
Boston	25	37	52
Buffalo	27	39	50
Quebec	20	46	42
Hartford	24	42	48
Ottawa	18	58	32

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Central Division			
St. Louis	38	24	72
Chicago	32	30	62
Minnesota	25	37	52
San Jose	27	39	50
Anaheim	20	46	42
Los Angeles	24	42	48
Edmonton	18	58	32

Pacific Division			
Calgary	32	30	62
Vancouver	25	37	52
San Jose	27	39	50
Anaheim	20	46	42
Los Angeles	24	42	48
Edmonton	18	58	32

### TUESDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis Blues 4-2 New York Rangers

Chicago Blackhawks 3-2 Pittsburgh Penguins

Minnesota Wild 2-1 San Jose Sharks

San Jose Sharks 3-2 Anaheim Ducks

Los Angeles Kings 2-1 Edmonton Oilers

Edmonton Oilers 3-2 Calgary Flames

Calgary Flames 2-1 Vancouver Canucks

Vancouver Canucks 3-2 Phoenix Coyotes

Phoenix Coyotes 2-1 Dallas Stars

Dallas Stars 3-2 San Antonio Stars

San Antonio Stars 2-1 Houston Aeros

Houston Aeros 3-2 New York Islanders

New York Islanders 2-1 Philadelphia Flyers

Philadelphia Flyers 3-2 Washington Capitals

Washington Capitals 2-1 Boston Bruins

Boston Bruins 3-2 Montreal Canadiens

Montreal Canadiens 2-1 Quebec Nordiques

Quebec Nordiques 3-2 Hartford Wolf Pack

Hartford Wolf Pack 2-1 Ottawa Senators

Ottawa Senators 3-2 New York Rangers

New York Rangers 2-1 Philadelphia Flyers

Philadelphia Flyers 3-2 Washington Capitals

Washington Capitals 2-1 Boston Bruins

Boston Bruins 3-2 Montreal Canadiens

Montreal Canadiens 2-1 Quebec Nordiques

Quebec Nordiques 3-2 Hartford Wolf Pack

Hartford Wolf Pack 2-1 Ottawa Senators

Ottawa Senators 3-2 New York Rangers

New York Rangers 2-1 Philadelphia Flyers

Philadelphia Flyers 3-2 Washington Capitals

Washington Capitals 2-1 Boston Bruins

Boston Bruins 3-2 Montreal Canadiens

Montreal Canadiens 2-1 Quebec Nordiques

Quebec Nordiques 3-2 Hartford Wolf Pack

### Major League Soccer

PRE-SEASON EXHIBITION GAMES			
Tuesday's Results			
Atlanta 1, Los Angeles 1	1	1	0
San Jose 1, Philadelphia 1	1	1	0
New York 1, Houston 1	1	1	0
St. Louis 1, Chicago 1	1	1	0
San Francisco 1, Colorado 1	1	1	0

BASEBALL			
American League			
Boston 1, Seattle 1	1	1	0
Los Angeles 1, Oakland 1	1	1	0
San Francisco 1, Colorado 1	1	1	0

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE			
Sunday's Results			
San Francisco 1, Oakland 1	1	1	0
Los Angeles 1, Oakland 1	1	1	0
San Francisco 1, Oakland 1	1	1	0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS			
San Jose 1, Philadelphia 1	1	1	0
Los Angeles 1, Oakland 1	1	1	0
San Francisco 1, Colorado 1	1	1	0

### Baseball

BOSTON — Red Sox pitcher, outfielder, from Seattle for player to be named later.

Designated Hitter, infielder, for replacement.

CALIFORNIA — Sent Mark DeLoraine and P.J. Fierro, infielders, to minor-league camp for reassignment.

Added Mark DeLoraine, infielder, to 40-man roster. Placed Pat Swindle, pitcher, on 40-day disabled list. Outfielder, to 40-man roster.

Added Tom Anderson, outfielder, to 40-man roster. Placed Pat Swindle, pitcher, on 40-day disabled list. Outfielder, to 40-man roster.

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## Klinsmann's 2 Goals Stop Italy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART — Jürgen Klinsmann, key marksman of Germany's 1990 World Cup triumph, proved he is returning to his deadly best with two inspirational goals in a 2-1 victory over Italy on Wednesday.

The blond forward has struggled in the last few seasons to recapture the dangerous form that frightened defenses in Italy four years ago.

But with just a few minutes to go before Germany starts the defense of its World Cup title in the United States, the 29-year-old forward showed two sharp pieces of finishing to clinch Germany's confidence-boosting victory in the exhibition match.

Midfielder Dino Baggio gave the Italians the lead in the 45th minute, after he headed in a cross from midfielder Roberto Donadoni at the right goalpost.



## ART BUCHWALD

## Bashing the MEDIA

WASHINGTON — Every time there is a big story in Washington, the political participants blame the MEDIA. Words such as "press frenzy" and "yellow journalism" pop up all over the place. Those involved seem to believe that their problems would just disappear if only reporters would shut up.



Buchwald

The question then arises: What branch of the MEDIA are we talking about? Who specifically is to blame for attacks on the integrity of the public officials who chose to serve their country at great financial sacrifice? Are we cursing out the print or electronic culprits — the National Enquirer or Rush Limbaugh?

This is not the first time that the MEDIA have come under fire. Before Whitewater there was the Bluewater Scandal. It seems that the Coca-Cola machine in the White House basement was several dollars short whenever a particular assistant secretary of the Treasury emptied it. At first, members of Congress, who had cheated on stamps at the House Post Office, were the prime suspects. But then the suspicion arose that someone in the White House had done it to finance Clinton's 1996 campaign.

Word was immediately passed on to the president's damage-control

team. The president was not implicated, but there was fear that once the MEDIA got hold of it, it could turn into another Tonya Harding scandal.

"The MEDIA are overplaying this story," an aide declared in the White House situation room.

"What MEDIA?" asked his colleague. "The print MEDIA — Howard Stern, George Will, Ted Koppel, 'Hard Copy' Give me a hint." "We can't name names. If we did we would have to include People magazine, Vanity Fair and the Congressional Record. We must target all of them, or at least imply that the MEDIA are solely to blame for Bluewater. That way we'll prevent any damage to the president."

The president's legal adviser said, "The first thing we have to do is find out what the Coca-Cola machine knew and when it knew it. Then we leak to the MEDIA that the press is a puppet of the Republican Party. After the leak we deny that our people were involved in Bluewater, and we call for an investigation to determine which White House staffer gave the information to Diane Sawyer."

"That's a good idea," chirped a White House intern. "Oh, shut up," another staffer growled. Then added, "Should we consider shredding the Coca-Cola machine?"

"Not unless a senatorial committee subpoenas it. The MEDIA will probably find out about the machine, and then the president will have to apologize for the actions of his staff."

"Let's keep the president out of this." "How can we if Larry King insists that the president appear on his show?"

"We'll have to let him go on." "But isn't Larry part of the MEDIA?"

"We'll use Larry to attack the MEDIA."

"How?"

"By making telephone calls to his show from the CIA."

The damage control worked, and Bluewater was never heard from again. Now people were able to turn their attention to Whitewater, which, while not in the same class, came pretty close.

## Cindy Blackman: Overstepping Boundaries

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Cindy Blackman's parents had doubts about her playing the drums because they were loud and expensive. Being a girl had nothing to do with it. Her mother played violin and her grandmother was a classical pianist. There was always music in the house. They were not shocked and they supported her.

The shocking part came later. Outside the family environment, guys were categorical: "Girls don't play drums. Why don't you try the flute?"

By the time she was a teenager in the '70s, playing drums had become a necessity more than a desire. She came to the conclusion that if someone said girls shouldn't play the drums it was their problem. But it was hers too whether she liked it or not. She lost work because leaders did not want somebody named Cindy playing drums.

She left Yellow Springs, Ohio, for New York City in the early '80s. A well-known older drummer to whom she had been looking for encouragement, whose name she'd rather not mention, told her, "Girls shouldn't play the drums, that's not your place." Tears in her eyes, she went to see Art Blakey, who had become a kind of mentor. Blakey said "several choice words I cannot repeat" about the other older drummer and added: "You can always tell the maturity of a person by the level on which they deal with you. He's just not mature."

She worked with Jackie McLean, Joe Henderson, Wallace Roney, Kenny Barron and others and was gradually accepted beyond gender. She even discovered a positive side to the "problem."

Jazz bandstands are often drenched in male angst. A smile is taken as weakness. Not to imply that females are forever glowing with peace and goodwill, but she provided a visual bonus that did not go unnoticed. Swinging drummers tend to look like their swing and here the reflection was particularly beautiful to watch. Playing La Villa here in Paris earlier this week leading a pickup band, Blackman appeared to be fighting an unseen foe. On one up-tempo tune she was on the edge of ferocity. The drums were palpable. Was this some kind of attitude, was she struggling with the fast time or was there really an enemy somewhere? Whatever you call it, it was fascinating to watch.

Food for thought. In an environment where men and women are "cats" and "chicks," who is devouring who? Women can pilot jet planes, what's the big deal about playing drums? In general, women playing jazz often overcompensate. To demonstrate their force, they try to sound



Christian Kane

Drummer Blackman scorned the flute and took up percussion.

as "male" as possible. Female instrumentalists often swing from the heels and strike out trying to hit the ball out of the park when a single would win the game.

Jazz can be a heavy macho environment, in which "hard-driving" and "tough" are compliments, "gentle" and "tender" generally not. Many hard-core fans considered Ch Baker "effete" because he did not play high and loud and long enough. I've heard black players with similar tendencies criticized for playing "too white."

In the other direction, it was said that Miles Davis was trying to prove his virility by playing rock. His hair transplant was cited as an example. When she wears a miniskirt, Blackman's motives have been similarly questioned. But are we talking

about fashion or music? Maybe I should ask her what her favorite color is? We are obviously on precarious ground. To look really straight in the high hat, a tool Blackman uses with extraordinary finesse, we might wonder if this article would be written at all if Cindy Blackman were a man, although, one way or another, she is obviously emotional.

Some drummers act, some react. Some keep time, others create it. In order to grow creatively, a drummer must at some point become a leader. As a percussionist, there is no way to assert your personality without overstepping the boundaries of the role. Blackman is among the few who can provoke horns to transform their pitch and color. She worked hard to build the

strength necessary to project herself as a leader of men. Practicing eight hours a day, all-night jam sessions, writing songs and arranging them.

In order to be a leader a female drummer must know how to be tough without being "tough." Some men do not easily take direction from a woman. While the drummer controls the groove, the leader covers the mood. Combining both is not easy. She was just getting to be rather good at it when she found herself no longer in a position to accept work for her band. Since last May she has been touring with what she describes as a "rock 'n' roll show" performing under the name of Lenny Kravitz.

How many people are waiting for that telephone call that will change their lives? She was in New York, the call came from Los Angeles. The voice of a friend: "I just spoke with Lenny Kravitz. He's looking for a drummer. You want to talk to him?" She played for him over a trans-continental hookup and when she was through, he asked: "Can you fly out here?"

"Yeah, O.K., sure. When?"

"Tomorrow morning." He'd been looking for more than a year. When she arrived, she found 29 other (male) drummers waiting to audition. Under such circumstances it was hard to keep her cool. But she figured that if he'd been looking for so long he was probably very picky. He was either going to like her or not. The only thing to do was to do what she does.

The crossover is not a far stretch for her because her strength is variety of texture rather than one particularly evident style. She plays hard softly, aggressive but supportive, distinctive without encroaching. She has a large musical arsenal and Kravitz is a diversified performer with ordnance that shows every sign of becoming more powerful without blowing up.

By now after almost a year they are like "one big family." It does sound fatuous and she flashes an embarrassed smile, but she loves it. They travel in ease and comfort and while she knows she ought to be making plans for a permanent band of her own, she explains: "Kravitz hires good people, he's sensitive, it's a good level musically and professionally. My own band will have to wait."

"Don't you get bored playing a rock band?"

"No, it's just a different mind-set. But one thing does bother me. My wig."

"You wear a wig?"

"On stage. It's Lenny's idea. Hey, you forgot to ask me what my favorite color is."

"What's your favorite color?"

"I don't have a favorite color."

## PEOPLE

## Out of Jail, Into a Limo: Buttafuoco Is Released

Joey Buttafuoco made the transition from public enemy to private citizen, walking out of prison in East Meadow, New York, and into a black stretch limousine. "In done. Everything is cool," said Buttafuoco, his 129-day prison stay for statutory rape behind him. He was released 60 days early from a six-month sentence for the statutory rape of Amy Fisher, the teenage girl who is serving her own sentence for shooting Buttafuoco's wife, Mary Jo. Mary Jo Buttafuoco was planning a party for Thursday night with 400 guests expected — including the radio bad boy Howard Stern. . . . Meanwhile, Stern became the best-known challenger to Mario Cuomo when he announced plans to run for governor of New York. He says he's serious. The platform: Pass the death penalty. Get road crews to work only at night. Stagger highway tolls to prevent traffic jams. Once these three goals are achieved, Stern promises to resign and turn New York over to his as-yet-unnamed lieutenant governor.

In the supreme court department: The men who have been indicted on charges that they clubbed the skater Nancy Kerrigan have decided folks want to hear their story. So they're bawling it out on a Derrick Smith, Shane Stant Opinion Line to the tune of \$4.99 a minute. Smith and Stant launched the 900-number line after a Portland, Ore., grand jury indicted them and Tonya Harding's former bodyguard, Shawn Eckardt, in the Jan. 6 attack. Smith says he and Stant needed money to pay their legal bills and possible fines. They also plan to sell hats and T-shirts.

Lawmakers are putting the squeeze on the people who hired Rash Limbaugh as the pitchman for Florida orange juice. A state Senate committee showed its displeasure with the controversial commentator's \$1 million contract by holding up the confirmation of three appointees to the Florida Citrus Commission.

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
Appears on Pages 7 & 19

## Radio JFK Goes On Air in Berlin

Reuters

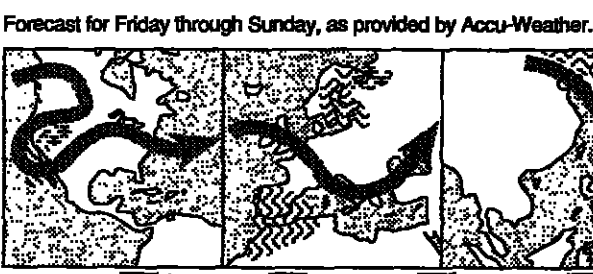
BERLIN — A Berlin radio station named after President John F. Kennedy went on the air Wednesday, broadcasting a mix of news and 1960s American pop music.

The first morning's transmission of Radio JFK, which calls itself "The Entertainment Station," consisted of 1960s pop tunes interspersed with news bulletins. Frequent advertisements for the station carried Kennedy's famous quote "Ich bin ein Berliner" (I am a Berliner) made in a 1963 speech in West Berlin.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	22/71	13/55	s	21/70	13/55	s
Amsterdam	54/66	42/58	sh	54/66	42/58	pc
Antwerp	53/65	42/58	sh	53/65	42/58	pc
Athens	20/68	10/50	s	21/70	12/53	s
Bari	21/70	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	s
Berlin	18/54	7/44	sh	17/52	6/46	sh
Birmingham	74/84	11/51	sh	74/84	11/51	sh
Bombay	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Buenos Aires	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Calcutta	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Cardiff	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Chennai	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Copenhagen	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Dublin	10/50	3/37	sh	11/52	3/37	sh
Edinburgh	7/44	3/37	sh	7/44	3/37	sh
Frankfurt	11/52	4/28	sh	11/52	4/28	sh
Geneva	16/51	7/44	sh	16/51	7/44	sh
Hamburg	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Helsinki	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Istanbul	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
London	20/71	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	s
Los Angeles	11/52	5/41	sh	11/52	5/41	sh
Madrid	20/71	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	s
Moscow	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Mumbai	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
New York	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Osaka	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Paris	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Perth	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Rangoon	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Reykjavik	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Rome	21/70	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	s
St. Petersburg	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Stockholm	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Swansea	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Taipei	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Tokyo	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Warsaw	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Wellington	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Yokohama	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh



Legend: s=sunny, pc=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, r=rain, sn=snow, bl=sleet, dr=dry, w=windy. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

**North America** After several days of early spring warmth, cooler weather will return to the Eastern United States Friday and will last into the weekend. A storm bringing rain to Los Angeles and Phoenix Friday into Saturday may bring welcome spring rains to the central Plains later in the week-end.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	22/71	13/55	s	21/70	13/55	s
Amsterdam	54/66	42/58	sh	54/66	42/58	pc
Antwerp	53/65	42/58	sh	53/65	42/58	pc
Athens	20/68	10/50	s	21/70	12/53	s
Bari	21/70	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	s
Berlin	18/54	7/44	sh	17/52	6/46	sh
Birmingham	74/84	11/51	sh	74/84	11/51	sh
Bombay	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Buenos Aires	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Calcutta	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Cardiff	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Chennai	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Copenhagen	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Dublin	10/50	3/37	sh	11/52	3/37	sh
Edinburgh	7/44	3/37	sh	7/44	3/37	sh
Frankfurt	11/52	4/28	sh	11/52	4/28	sh
Geneva	16/51	7/44	sh	16/51	7/44	sh
Hamburg	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Helsinki	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Istanbul	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
London	20/71	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	s
Los Angeles	11/52	5/41	sh	11/52	5/41	sh
Madrid	20/71	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	s
Moscow	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Mumbai	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
New York	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Osaka	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Paris	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Perth	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Rangoon	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Reykjavik	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Rome	21/70	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	s
St. Petersburg	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Stockholm	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Swansea	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Taipei	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Tokyo	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Warsaw	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Wellington	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh
Yokohama	12/55	4/28	sh	12/55	4/28	sh

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